IMT Nuremberg Archives

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International Court of Justice

H1114-0002

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H1114 - 0005

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 174-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Berlin Nr 254404 9.
11.2[illegible]5

To all state police offices and state police administrative offices. - To director or his deputy.
This teletype message is to be transmitted immediately in the most rapid way.

1. Actions against the Jews and in particular against their synagogues will occur in a short time, in all of Germany. They are not to be hindered. However, it is to be made certain, in agreement with the ordinary police, that plundering and similar law breaking will be held to a minimum.

2. Insofar as important archive material is present in the synagogues, it is to be secured by immediate measures.

3. The seizure of some 20 to 30 thousand Jews in the Reich is to be prepared. Wealthy Jews above all are to be chosen. More detailed directives will appear in the course of this night.

4. If, in the course of this action, Jews are found in possession of arms then the the sharpest measures are to be employed. Special troops of the SS as well as the general SS can be drawn into the total action. In any case the direction of the actions through the State police is to be assured by proper measures.

Addenda for State Police Colonne:

In the synagogue of Colonne there is especially important material. This is to be made safe, immediately, by the quickest measures in agreement with the Security Service.

Gestapo II Mueller

This telet[illegible] secret

 TRANSLATION OF DOC. 374-PS
OFFICE OF U. S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Blitz Munich 47767 10,11.38 0120 SECRET

To all State police administrative offices and State police offices. To all Security Service O.A. and W.S.

Subject: Tonight's measures against Jews

On the basis of the attack upon Legation Secretary v. RATH in Paris, demonstrations against the Jews are to be expected in the entire Reich tonight 9 to 10 November 38. The following orders are issued for the treatment of these incidents.

1. The directors of the administrative offices of the State police or their deputies have to take up, by long-distance phone, negotiations with the proper political directorates of their regions - Gauleitung or Kreisleitung - immediately upon the receipt of this telegram and to unify a discussion of the carrying out of the demonstrations to which the proper inspector or commander of the regular police is to be drawn. In this conference the political direction is to be informed that the German police has received from the Reichsfuehrer SS and the Chief of the Police the following orders to which the measures of the political directorate should comply.

2. Only such measures are to be taken, which do not entail a danger to German life and property. (for example: burning of synagogues only if no fire hazard is present in the neighborhood).

3. ...As soon as the course of events tonight permits the use of the appointed officials for this purpose, as many Jews are to be seized, especially wealthy ones, in all regions as can be accomodated in the prisons at hand. Moreover, only healthy, male Jews of not too great an age are to be seized. After carrying out the seizure, negotiations are to be taken up at once with the proper concentration camps for the quickest accomodation of the Jews.

signed: HEYDRICH
SS Gruppenfuehrer

Police radio service - Radio Hannover
Urgent - Secret
SSD Berlin 133 10; 11 2110
To all political authorities

H1114 - 0006

As soon as notices of the ending of the action arrive from the Gau administration take action that destroyed shops are so shut up with boards, etc. that the destruction is as little visible as possible. Have owners directed in certain cases to work under police orders to carry this out. Have the ruins of synagogues, etc. removed as quickly as possible.

Chief of the regular police
Special command staff of the
High Command g. a. Nr 224/38

TRANSLATION OF DOC. 374-PS
(cont. - 3)

Appendix

National Socialistic German Workers Party
Gau Coblenz - Trier

Coblenz June 7, 1933

Propaganda Department

To all Kreis directorates

H1114-0007

Subject: List M. 18, Jew baiting Nr 2

You will receive in the next few days a list of the communities of your districts in which you will find the Jewish firms and businesses of your district. You will immediately check in your whole district whether the addresses given are correct or whether some have been forgotten. The highest importance is to be placed on accuracy since the list is to be printed.

Subject: Jew baiting

The district directorate will set up a committee which has the task of directing and supervising the communities in the whole district. The strength of this committee will be determined by the district directo You are to inform the Gau-propaganda directorate at once of the committe named. The Gau propaganda directorate will then set itself in coordinati with these committees through you.

Present tasks of the committees.

The committee will form in all the local groups and support localities such committees whose names shall be known only to the district committee. The members of the sub-committees shall report to the district committee the names of those Party members and other Germans who buy from Jews. The district committee will publish articles whose content is such that it will point out to the miscreant members of the nation the shamefulness of their deed, and will make them aware of the shame to which they would be subjected if they were proceeded against publicly. This article must be arranged so that only the addresses of those involved, the business and the time in which he made the purchase will be given. The article should bear no signature and will be posted on various posting spots. Further the committees have to secure female clerks from Jewish stores, who can then very easily name those who purchase in Jewish shops. This demands some caution and has to be done wi the greatest secrecy. The names of these clerks shall in no case be mentioned. Negotiations are to be undertaken with the association for the employed middle class so that it will prepare the means for this action and will assume the responsibility of finding a new job in another shop of equal importance in case the clerk loses her job. Her name must not be given, only the number.

The district directorate will point out in all gatherings of members or in all public gatherings that the Jew in all countries is again carrying on a low attack which is greatly harmful to Germany. It must be made clear to the masses that no German may buy from a Jew. It is also to be demanded of the Party membership that it constantly bring this to the attention of its friends and acquaintances. The Party membership must go so far in the interest of the nation that it cease friendsh with best acquaintances if the latter continue to purchase from Jews. It must go so far that no German will speak to a Jew if it is not absolutely necessary, and this must be particularly pointed out.

German girls who go with Jews are to be made cognizant of the shamefulness of their actions. A member of our party must, in no way, have anything to do with such a person.

Heil Hitler
signed: BANG
Gau-Propagandaleiter

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 374-PS

24 September 1945

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt Inf, O-1335567, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 374-PS.

(signed) Fred Niebergall
FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt Inf
O-1335567

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 710-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

The Reich Marshal of the
Greater German Reich
Commissioner for the Four Year Plan
Chairman of the Ministerial Council
for National Defense

Berlin, 31 July 1941

To:

The Chief of the Security Police and the Security Service; SS-Gruppenfuehrer HEYDRICH

Complementing the task that was assigned to you on 24 January 1939, which dealt with arriving at - through furtherance of emigration and evacuation, a solution of the Jewish problem, as advantageous as possible, I hereby charge you with making all necessary preparations in regard to organizational and financial matters for bringing about a complete solution of the Jewish question in the German sphere of influence in Europe.

Wherever other governmental agencies are involved, these are to cooperate with you.

I charge you furthermore to send me, before long, an overall plan concerning the organizational, factual and material measures necessary for the accomplishment of the desired solution of the Jewish question.

signed: GOERING

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CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO 710-PS

15 October 1945

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt Inf, O-1335567, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 710-PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt Inf
O-1335567

Document:
1397-PS

REICHSGESETZBLATT Page 175, Art 1-18.
dated 7 April 1933.

H1114-0010

Gesetz zur Wiederherstellung des Berufsbeamtentums Vom 7. April 1933.

Law for the Reestablishment of the Professional Civil Service 7 April 1933.

The Reichsgovernment has enacted the following law, which is hereby proclaimed:

Art. 1.

1. For the reestablishment of a national professional civil service and for the simplification of administration, officials may be discharged from office according to the following regulations, even when the necessary conditions according to the appropriate law do not exist.
2. Officials, as used in this law, means immediate(unmittelbare) and mediate(mittlebare) officials of the Reich, immediate and mediate officials of the federal states(Länder), Officials of communes (Gemeinde) and communal associations, officials of public legal corporations as well as institutions and undertakings placed upon the same status as these public legal corporations(Third decree of the Reichspraesident for the safeguarding of business and finance of 6 October 1931RGBl. I P.537, 3rd part, Chapter V, Section I, Art. 15, subparagraph 1.) The stipulations apply also to employees of agencies supplying social insurance, who have the rights and duties of officials.
3. Officials as used in this law also includes officials in temporary retirement.
4. The Reichsbank and the German State Railway Co. are empowered to make corresponding regulations.

Art. 2.

1. Officials, who since 9 November 1918 have attained the status of officials without possessing the required or usual preparation or other qualifications are to be dismissed from service. Their former salaries will be accorded them for a period of 3 months after thier dismissal.
2. A right to waiting allowances, pensions, or survivors pension and to the continuance of the official designation, the title, the official uniform and the official insignia is not possessed by them.
3. In case of need a pension, revocable at any time, equivalent to a third of the usual base pay of the last position held by them may be granted them, especially when they are caring for dependant relatives; reinsurance according to the provisions of the Reich's social insurance law will not take place.
4. The stipulations of Section 2 and 3 will receive corresponding application in the case of persons of the type designated in Sect. 1, who already before this law became effective had been retired.

Art. 3.

1. Officials, who are of non-aryan descent, are to be retired, indofar as honorgry officials are concerned, they are to be removed from official status.
2. Section 1 is not in effect for officials who were already officials since 1 August 1914, or who fought during the World War at the front for the German Reichs or who fought for its allies or whose fathers or sons were killed in the World War. The Reichsminister of the Interior can permit further exceptions in understanding with the appropriate special minister or the highest authorities of the federal states in the case of officials abroad.

Art. 4.

Officials, whose former political activity does not offer a guarantee that they at all times without reservation act in the interest of the national state can be dismissed from service. For a period of 3 months after dismissal they are accorded their former salary. From this time on they recieve 3/4 of their pension and corresponding survivor's benefits.

H1114-0011

Art. 5.

1. Every official must allow himself to be transferred to another office of the same or equilavent career, even into such a one having less rank or regular salary--reimbursement for the prescribed costs of transfer taking place, if the needs of the service require it. In case of transferment to an office of lower rank and regular salary the official retains his previous official title and the official income of his former position.
2. The official can, in place of transfer to an office of lesser rank and regular income (section11)demand to be retired.

Art. 6.

For the simplification of administration officials can be retired, even if they are not yet unfit for service. If officials are retired for this reason, their places may not be filled again.

Art. 7.

1. Dismissal from office, transfer to another office and retirement will be ordered by the highest Reichs or federal state agency which will render final decision without right of appeal.
2. The dispositions according to Art 2 to 6 must be made known at the latest by 30 Sept 1933 to those affected. The time can be shortened by agreement with the Reichsminister of the Interior, if the appropriate Reichs or federal state agency declares that the measures authorized in this law have been carried out.

Art. 8.

A pension will not be granted to the officials dismissed or retired in accordance with Art 3 and 4, if they have not completed a term of service of at least 10 years; this applies also in the cases in which according to the existing stipulation a pension is already accorded after a shorter term of service. Articles 36, 47 and 49 of the Reichs officials' law, the law of 4 July 1921 on increased computation of time in service accomplished during the war (RGBl p. 825) and the corresponding provisions of federal state laws remained unchanged.

Art. 9

1. In the calcuation of length of service valid for pension purposes, excepting time of service accrued in their last employment, only a term served in the Reichs, Federal State, or communal service according to the existing regulations may be credited to officials dismissed or retired according to Articles 3 and 4. Also accrediting of this length of service is only permissible, if it bears some relationship in preparation or career to the position last held; such a relationship of lower career to a higher one is to be regarded as an orderly promotion. If the official would have obtained a higher pension by the addition of later years of service to time served in an earlier position regularly obtained by qualifications and preparation, the ruling more favorable to him takes precedence.
2. The implementative regulations govern the calculation of time served with public corporations and with institutions and undertakings placed upon the same basis as these public corporations.
3. Accreditation and certification of time served valid for pension purposes, which conflict with the carrying out of the provisions of Section 1, are nullified.
4. In the case of officials of the Reich and of public corporations, institutions, and agencies under the supervision of the Reich, the Reichsminister of the interior in agreement with the Reichsminister of finances can mitigate hardships; the highest federal state authorities can do the same in the case of other officials.
5. Sections 1 to 4 as well as Artic1 8 will also be applied to such officials who already, before this law came into effect, were retired either permanently or temporarily and upon whom Articles 2 to 4 would have been applied if the officials had been still in service at the time this law came into effect. The new accrediting of time of service valid in the calculation of pensions and the accrediting of pensions and of waiting allowances must, at the latest, take place on 30 Sept 1933 with effect as of 1 Oct 1933.

H1114-0012

Art 10

1. Guiding principles, which are established for the amount of pay for officials will be based upon the calculation of service remunerations and pension. In case decissions by the competent authorities on the applying of the guiding principles do not yet exist, they are to be issued without delay.
2. After decisions by the competent authorities concerning the application of the guiding principle have been made, if officials are found to have recieved higher remunerations, than they are due them according to the decisions, they they have to reimburse the surplus amounts recieved since 1 April 1932 at the pay office where the payments were given out. The argument of no longer existing enrichment(Articles 812vBGB and subs) is excluded.
3. Sub sections 1 and 2 are valid also for persons, who have been retired inside of one year before this law became effective.

Art 11.

1. If, in the accrediting of pay-seniority of officials who leave the service on account of Articles 3 and 4, employment outside of the Reichs, Federal State, or communal service has been calculated, then the pay-seniority is to be newly calculated, Therein only an employment in the Reichs, Federal State, or communal service, or according to the implementative regulations, in the service of public corporations and institutions and undertakings equivalent to the former may be accredited. Exceptions can be permitted by the Reichsminister of the Interior in agreement with the Reichsminister of finance for Reichs officials; for other officials, by the highest federal state authorities
2. If a new accrediting of pay-seniority according to Section 1 comes into consideration, then in the case of officials retired or dismissed according to Articles 3 and 4, the new determination of pay seniority will be carried out in conjunction with the determination of the pension amount.
3. The same is valid for the persons named in Article 9, Section 5.

Art. 12.

1. The salaries of Reichsministers appointed since 9 Nov 1918, which are not calculated according to the provisions of Articles 16 to 24 of the Reichsminister law of 27 March 1930(RGBl. I P.96) are to be newly calculated. In the new calculation, the abovementioned provisions of the Reichsminister law are to be applied as if they had been already in effect at the time of the Reichsminister's dismissal from office. According to this law, excess payments recieved since 1 April 1933 are to be payed back. The argument of no longer existing enrichment (Article 812 and subs BGB) is inadmissible.
2. Section 1 will receive application upon the members of the federal state government appointed since 9 Nov 1918 with the provision that in place of the Reichsminister law the corresponding provisions of the federal state law ill be in effect; however, payments may only be made to the amount which results from the application of the fundimental principals of Articles 16 to 24 of the Reichsminister law.
3. The new calculation of payments must take place before 31 December 1933.
4. Retroactive payments will not take place.

Art. 13.

The survivors payments will be calculated with corresponding application of Articles 8 to 12.

Art 14.

1. Against the officials who have been dismissed or transferred upon the authority of this law, the institution of civil service punishment proceedings on account of misdeameanors committed while in office with the object of cancellation of pension, survivors benefits, designation of office, title, official uniform and insigna.

The institution of the proceedings must take place on 31 December 1933 at the latest.
2. Section 1 is also valid for persons who within one year of the date that this law becomes effective have been retired and upon whom the Articles 2 to 4 would have been applied, it these persons had still been in service when this law came into effect.

Art 15.
The provisions concerning officials will be applied in an appropriate manner to employeess and workers. The implementative regulations govern detailed application .

Art. 16
If unreasonable hardships occur in the carrying out of this law, then higher payments or transition money may be granted in accordance with the general regulations. The decisions in this matter will be made by the Reichsminister of the Interior in agreement with the Reichsminister of Finance in the case of Reichsofficials, in other cases by the highest federal state authorities.

Art. 17
1. The Reichsminister of the interior will issue in agreement with the Reichsminister of Finance, the necessary regulations for the execution and carrying through of this law and the general administrative provisions.
2. If necessary the highest federal state authorities will issue supplementary regulations. In this matter they must confine themselves to the framework of the Reichs regulations.

Art. 18
With the expiration of the periods established in this law, the general provisions valid for the professional civil service will be again completely valid, without prejudice to the measures taken on the basis of this law.

Berlin, 7 April 1933

The Reichschancellor
Adolf Hitler

The Reichsminister of the Interior
Frick

The Reichsminister of Finance
Count Schwerin Von Krosigk

- -

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT 1397-PS

I, Willard Evans Skidmore, Lt(jg)USNR, 391590, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a correct and true translation of Document Number 1397-PS.

WILLARD EVANS SKIDMORE
LT(jg) USNR
391590

H1114-0013

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1401-PS
Office of U. S. Chief of Counsel

1933 Reichsgesetzblatt I p. 188

LAW REGARDING ADMISSION TO THE BAR, 7 April 1933.
("Gesetz über die Zulassung zur Rechtsanwaltschaft")
Vom 7 April 1933

The Reich Government has enacted the following law that is promulgated herewith:

Art. 1 The admission of lawyers who, according to the Law for the Restoration of the Professional Civil Service, of April 7, 1933 (RGBl, I 175), are of non-Aryan descent, may be cancelled till September 30, 1933.

The provision of clause 1 does not apply to lawyers already admitted before August 1, 1914, or, who, during the World War fought at the front for Germany, or her allies, or who lost their fathers or sons in the World War.

Art. 2 Persons who, according to the Law for the Restoration of the Professional Civil Service of April 7, 1933 (RGBl I, p. 175) are of non-Aryan descent, may be refused permission to practice law, even if there exists none of the reasons enumerated in the Regulations for Lawyers. ("Rechtsanwaltsordnung") The same rule applies in cases, as where a lawyer described in Section 1, clause 2, wishes to be admitted to another court.

Art. 3 Persons, who were active in the communistic sense are excluded from the admission to the Bar. Admissions already given have to be revoked.
Against lawyers of that type is described in Art. 1/2 the injunction against representation is only then permissible when the use of Art. 3 is concerned.

Art. 5 To revoke the admission to the Bar is considered an important reason for the cancelling of employment contracts, which were concluded by the lawyer as employer.

Art. 6 In case the admission of a lawyer is revoked in accordance with this law, then for the cancelling of leases of rooms, which were rented by the lawyer for himself or his family, the regulations of the law about the cancelling right of persons concerned by the law for the renovation of professional bureaucracy, 7 April 1933, (Reichs-Law-Publication I, page 187) will accordingly be used. The same will apply to employees of lawyers, who lost their job owing to the fact that the admission of the lawyer was revoked or an injunction against representation against him was issued in conformity with Art. 4.

Berlin, 7 April 1933
The Reichs-Chancellor
Adolf Hitler

The Reichs-Minister for Justice
Dr. Gürtner.

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1401-PS

15 Oct. 1945.

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt. Inf. 0-133 55 67, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 1401-PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt. Inf.
0-133 55 67

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO 1406-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

H1114-0015

1938 REICHSGESETZBLATT, PART I, PAGE 414

Decree for the Reporting of Jewish Owned Property of 26 April 1938

Verordnung über die Anmeldung des Vermögens von Juden vom 26. April 1938

On the basis of the Decree for the Execution of the Four Year Plan of 18 October 1936 (RGBl I, 887) the following is hereby decreed:

Article 1

1) Every Jew (Article 5 of the First Regulation under the Reich Citizenship Law of 14 November 1935 (RGBl I, 1333)) shall report and evaluate in accord with the following instructions his entire domestic and foreign property and estate on the day when this decree goes into force. Jews of foreign citizenship shall report and evaluate only their domestic property.

2) The duty to report holds likewise for the non-Jewish marital partner of a Jew.

3) Every reporting person's property must be given separately.

Article 2

1) Property in the sense of this law includes the total property of the person required to report, irrespective of whether it is exempt from any form of taxation or not.

2) It does not include movable objects used by the individual or house furnishings as far as the latter are not classed as luxury objects.

Article 3

1) Every part of the property shall be valued according to the usual value it has on the effective date of this regulation.

2) No report is necessary when the total worth of the property to be reported does not exceed 5000 marks.

Article 4

The report is to be presented on an official form by 30 June 1938, to the administrative official responsible at the place of residence of the reporting individual. When such a report is not possible by this date the responsible office can extend the period. In such case, however, an estimate is to be presented by 30 June 1938, together with a statement of the grounds of delay.

Article 5

1) The reporting individual must report, after this decree goes into force, to the responsible office, every change of said individual's total property as far as it exceeds a proper standard of living or normal business transactions.

2) The reporting requirement applies also to those Jews who were not required to report on the effective date of this regulation, but who have acquired property exceeding 5000 Reichsmarks in value, after this date. Article 1 (1) clause 2, shall apply respectively.

Article 6

1) The administrative offices responsible under this regulation are in

Prussia	- Highest Administrative Officer (Regierungspraesident) (in Berlin the Police President)
Bavaria	- Highest Administrative Officer (Regierungspraesident)
Saxony	- The District Head (Kreishauptmann)
Wurtemberg	- The Minister of the Interior
Baden	- The Minister of the Interior
Thueringen	- Reich Governor (Reichsstatthalter)
Hessen	- Reich Governor
Hamburg	- Reich Governor
Mecklenburg	- Ministry of the State, Interior Department
Oldenburg	- Minister of Interior
Braunschweig	- Ministry of Interior
Bremen	- Senator for Administration of Interior
Anhalt	- Ministry of State Interior Department
Lippe	- Reich Governor (Land Government)
Schaumburg-Lippe	- Land Government
Saarland	- The Reich Commissioner for the Saar

2) Austria - The Reich Governor has jurisdiction. He may transfer his authority to another board.

Article 7

The Deputy for the Four Year Plan is empowered to take such necessary measures as may be necessary to guarantee the use of the reported property in accord with the necessities of German economy.

Article 8

1) Whoever wilfully or negligently fails to comply with this reporting requirement, either by omitting it, or making it incorrectly, or not within the time specified, or whoever acts contrary to any instruction issued pursuant to Article 7 by the Deputy of the Four Year Plan shall be punishable by imprisonment and by a fine or by both of these penalties, in particularly flagrant cases of wilful violation the offender may be condemned to hard labor up to ten years. The offender is punishable notwithstanding that the action was in a foreign country.

2) Any attempt to commit such actions is punishable.

3) In addition to the imposition of the penalties under (1), the property may be confiscated, insofar as it was involved in the criminal action. In addition to hard labor confiscation may be made. Where no specific individual can be prosecuted or convicted, confiscation may be decreed independently, where the prerequisites for confiscation warrant it.

Berlin, 26 April 1938

The Deputy for the Four Year Plan
Goering
General Field Marshal
The Reich Minister of the Interior
Frick

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CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO 1406-PS

19 October 1945

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt Inf, O-1335567, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 1406-PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt Inf
O-1335567

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1409-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

1938 REICHSGESETZBLATT, PART I, PAGE 1709

Order concerning the Utilization of Jewish Property of 3 December 1938

Verordnung über den Einsatz des judischen Vermögens vom 3. Dezember 1938

On the basis of Article 1 of the Second Regulation by the Administrator for the Four Year Plan based on the Decree of November 24, 1938 for the Reporting of Jewish-owned Property (RGBl. I 1668), the following is decreed in cooperation with the competent Reich Ministers:

H1114-0017

Chapter 1
Industrial Enterprises

Article 1

The owner of a Jewish industrial enterprise (Third Regulation under the Reich Citizenship Law of 14 June 1938, RGBl I 627) may be ordered to sell or liquidate the enterprise within a definite time. Certain conditions may be stipulated in the order.

Article 2

1) A trustee may be appointed for Jewish industrial enterprises, the owners of which have been ordered to sell or liquidate (Article 1), for the temporary continuation of the enterprise and for the completion of the sale or liquidation, especially if the owner of the enterprise has not complied with the order within the definite period and his application for an extension of time has been rejected.

2) The trustee is empowered to undertake all judicial and extrajudicial actions and legal measures, which the business of the enterprise, its liquidation or sale require. His authority replaces any legally required power of attorney.

3) The trustee must exercise the care of a responsible businessman and is subject to State control.

4) The owner of the enterprise is to pay the expenses of the trustee in connection with his work.

Article 3

1) The owner of the Jewish industrial enterprise is to be notified of the instructions specified in Articles 1 and 2.

2) In case of absence of the person affected, notification may take place through publication in the Deutsche Reichsanzeiger and Preussische Staats-anzeiger. In these cases the day of publication is to be considered the day of notification.

Article 4

As soon as the owner of the enterprise is notified of the order through which a trustee is appointed according to Article 2, he loses the right to dispose of the property for the administration of which the trustee has been appointed. He regains this right only if the appointment of the trustee expires.

Article 5

The consent for the sale according to Article 1 of the Decree based on the Decree of April 26, 1938, for the Reporting of Jewish-owned Property (RGBl I, 415) is necessary also in such cases in which the sale has been ordered; this also applies to the sale by a trustee.

H1114-0018

Chapter II

Land and Forest Enterprises
Real Estate and other Property

Article 6

A Jew (Article 5 of the First Regulation under the Reich Citizenship Law of November 14, 1935)(RGBl I, 1333), may be ordered to sell wholly or partly his land or forest enterprise, his other land or forest properties, his other real estate or other properties within a definite time. Certain conditions may be stipulated in the order. The regulations of Article 2 to 4 are to be applied accordingly.

Article 7

1) Jews cannot legally acquire real estate and mortgages.

2) The regulations of Article 2, 4, 5 and 6 of the Decrees based on the Decree of 26 April 1938, for the Reporting of Jewish-owned Property (RGBl I, 415) are to be applied accordingly.

3) At the foreclosure of real estate, the court ordering such sale must reject bids if there is reason to suspect that the bidder is a Jew.

4) The rejection according to Paragraph 3 loses its force if the bidder protests against it immediately (Article 72, Paragraph 2 of the Law Regarding Foreclosure) and if he proves that he is not a Jew.

5) If, as is provided in (4) the bidder protests the rejection of an offer, the decision on the public adjudication must not be made before two weeks after the conclusion of the auction.

Article 8

1) Jews require authorization to dispose of real estate and mortgages. They require authorization to dispose of other property if the sale has been ordered according to Section 6 of this decree. This also applies in the case of a trustee disposing of said property.

2) The regulations of (1) also apply to contracts in which an obligation to sell is assumed.

3) The regulations of Article 1 (2) and Article 2 of the Regulation under the Decree of 26 April 1938 for the Reporting of Jewish-owned Property (RGBl. I, 415) are to be applied accordingly. In disposing of immovable property, the regulations of Articles 4, 5 and 6 of said Decree are also to be applied accordingly.

4) In case of foreclosure of a piece of land, the bidder requires authorization for his bid; a bid for which the necessary authorization is not proven immediately is to be rejected. Where the Reich Law regarding Foreclosure and Forced Administration is in force, in cases of Article 81, (2) of said law, public adjudication to a person other than the highest bidder is permissible only if the person can prove that consent was given for this deal.

Article 9

1) The authorization according to Article 8 replaces those authorizations required according to the Regulation regarding Traffic in Real Estate of 26 January 1937 (RGBl I, 35), the Settlements (RGBl I, 659), the First Decree for the Execution of the Law of 17 August 1937, Regarding the Protection of the Reich Frontiers and Reprisals (RGBl I, 905) as well as according to price fixing regulations.

2) At the sale of land or forest enterprises or the granting of usufruct in such enterprises, the authorization according to Article 8 replaces the authorization according to Article 1 of the decree based on the Decree of 26 April 1938 for the Reporting of Jewish-owned Property.

Article 10

1) If a Jew sells a piece of land which is situated within the confines of Berlin, the Reich Capital Berlin has a right of preemption for the purpose of carrying out the measures of the General Building Inspector for the rebuilding of the City.

2) Articles 12 and 13 of the Decree of 5 November 1937 Regarding the Reconstruction of the Reich Capital Berlin (RGBl I, 1162) are to be applied accordingly.

3) The right of preemption does not exist if the Reich, one of the German States, or the National Socialist Party is involved in the legal transaction as a buyer.

Chapter III

Compulsory Deposit of Securities

Article 11

1) Within a week after this decree goes into effect, Jews must deposit all their stocks, shares in mines, bonds, and similar securities at a foreign exchange bank. New securities must be deposited within a week after their acquisition. The holder of securities belonging to a Jew may not deliver them to anyone but a foreign exchange bank for the account of the Jew.

2) Insofar as securities are already deposited at a foreign exchange bank on behalf of Jews or titles registered or coupons deposited with an administrative authority for which preferred annuities will be granted, the Jews must immediately notify the said bank, the Administration of Public Loans or the administrative authority by a written declaration of the fact that they are Jews. In case of (1) Sentence 3, this declaration must be made to the said holder.

3) The deposits and the registered titles are to be marked as Jewish.

Article 12

The disposing of securities deposited as Jewish, as well as the release of such securities require the consent of the Reich Minister of Economics or an authority named by him.

Article 13

The provisions of Articles 11 and 12 do not apply to foreign Jews.

Chapter IV

Jewels, Gems and Objects of Art

Article 14

1) Jews are forbidden to acquire, pawn or sell objects of gold, platinum or silver as well as precious stones and pearls. Such objects, except in the case of existence of attachments on behalf of a non-Jewish creditor at the time when this decree goes into effect may only be acquired by public purchasing offices, established by the Reich. The same applies to other jewels and objects of art insofar as the price of the individual objects exceeds one thousand Reichsmarks.

2) The provisions of (1) does not apply to foreign Jews.

Chapter V

General Regulations

Article 15

1) The authorization for the sale of Jewish enterprises, Jewish real estate, or other Jewish property can be given under conditions that may consist in the payment of money by the buyer on behalf of the Reich.

2) Authorizations of the kind mentioned in Paragraph 1 may also be granted with the proviso that the Jewish seller is to receive obligations of the German Reich or registered titles against the German Reich instead of the total or partial consideration as provided for in the sales contract.

Article 16

The regulations specified for Jews in Article II also apply to industrial enterprises as well as organizations, foundations, institutions, and other enterprises which are not industrial, insofar as they are to be considered Jewish according to the Third Regulation under the Reich Citizenship Law of 14 June 1938 (RGBl I, 627).

Article 17

1) The higher administrative authorities are qualified to issue instructions based on the regulations of Article I and II insofar as the special provisions of Paragraphs 3 and 4 (Note of translator: "and 4" lined out in original) are not to be applied. The higher administrative authorities are also to supervise the appointed trustees.

2) Section 6 of the Decree of 26 April 1938 determines which authorities are higher administrative authorities within the meaning of this Decree Regarding the Registration of Jewish Property (Reichsgesetzblatt I, p. 414) with the proviso that the following authorities are qualified:

In Anhalt - the Anhalt State Ministry, Department of Economics;

In Baden - the Baden Minister of Finance and Economics;

In Wuerttemberg - the Wuerttemberg Minister of Economics;

In Austria - the Reich Commissar for the Reunion of Austria with the German Reich or the authorities named by him;

In the Sudeten German territories - the Government Presidents.

3) Insofar as it is a question of agricultural property, the Oberpraesident in Prussia (Agricultural Department) and the Higher Settlement Authorities in the non-Prussian States take the place of the higher administrative authorities. Insofar as it is a question of forest property, the Higher Forest Authorities take the place of the higher administrative authorities.

/ Articles 18 to 23 are not necessary for understanding of law /

Article 24

This decree goes into effect on the day of publication.

Berlin, 3 December 1938

Reich Minister of Economic Affairs
Walther Funk
Reich Minister of Interior
Frick

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CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO 1409-PS

1 October 1945

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt Inf, O-1335567, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 1409-PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt Inf
O-1335567

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No.1412=PS.
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL.

1938 REICHSGESETZBLATT, PART I, PAGE 1579

Decree relating to the payment of a fine by the Jews of German nationality

of 12 Nov.1938.

Verordnung über eine Sühneleistung der Juden Deutscher Staatsangehörigkeit

vom 12.November 1938.

The hostile attitude of the Jewry towards the German people and Reich, which does not even shrink back from committing cowardly murder, makes a decisive defence and a harsh punishment (expiation) necessary.
I order, therefore, by virtue of the decree concerning the execution of the 4 = year Plan of 18 Oct.1936 (RGBL. I page 887) as follows:

Section 1.

On the Jews of German nationality as a whole has been imposed the pay= ment of a contribution of 11.000.000.000 Reichsmark to the German Reich.

Section 2.

Provisions for the implementation are issued by the Reich=Minister of Finance in agreement with the Reich=Ministers concerned.

H1114 - 0021

Berlin, 12 November 1938.

The Commissioner for the 4 = year Plan

Göring
General Field=Marshal.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 1412=PS.

I, F.E. SHARTON, civ. 046312, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 1412 = PS.

F.E. SHARTON
civ.
046312.

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1415-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

1938 REICHSGESETZBLATT, PART I, PAGE 1676

Police Regulation of the Appearance
of Jews in Public
of 28 November 1938

"Polizei Verordnung über das Auftreten
der Juden in der Öffentlichkeit"
vom 28 November 1938

On the basis of the Decree of 14 November 1938 Regarding the Police Decrees of the Reich Ministers (Reichsgesetzblatt I, P. 1582), the following is decreed:

ARTICLE 1.

The Government Presidents in Prussia, Bavaria, and the Sudeten German areas, the proper authorities in the remaining provinces of the old Reich, the distruct captains (the Mayor in Vienna) in Austria and the Reich Commissar of the Saar district may impose upon Jews, both jubjects of the German State and stateless Jews (Article 5 of the First Decree of 14 November 1935, Regarding the Reich Citizen Law, Reichsgesetzblatt I, p. 1333), restrictions as to place and time to the effect that they may not enter certain districts or may not appear in public at certain times.

ARTICLE 2.

Whoever wilfully or negligently violates the regulations of Article I is to be fined up to 150 Reichsmarks or punished with imprisonment up to six weeks.

ARTICLE 3.

This police decree goes into effect the day after its promulgation.

Berlin, 28 November 1938

The Reich Minister of Interior

By order:

Heydrich.

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CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT 1415-PS

19 October 1945

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt Inf, O-1335567, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 1415-PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt Inf
O-1335567

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1416-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

1935 REICHSGESETZBLATT, PART 1, PAGE 1146

The Reich Citizenship Law

of 15 Sept 1935

Reichsburgergesetz

vom 15 Sept 1935

The Reichstag has adopted unanimously, the following law, which is herewith promulgated.

Article 1

1) A subject of the State is a person, who belongs to the protective union of the German Reich, and who, therefore, has particular obligations towards the Reich.

2) The status of the subject is acquired in accordance with the provisions of the Reich- and State Law of Citizenship.

Article 2

1) A citizen of the Reich is only that subject, who is of German- or kindred blood and who, through his conduct, shows that he is both desirous and fit to serve faithfully the German people and Reich.

2) The right to citizenship is acquired by the granting of Reich citizenship papers.

3) Only the citizen of the Reich enjoys full political rights in accordance with the provision of the laws.

Article 3

The Reich Minister of the Interior in conjunction with the Deputy of the Fuehrer will issue the necessary legal and administrative decrees for the carrying out and supplementing of this law.

Nuernberg, 15 Sept 1935
at the Reichsparteitag of Liberty

H1114 - 0023

The Fuehrer and Reichs Chancellor
Adolf Hitler
The Reichs Minister of the Interior
Frick

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CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO 1416-PS

27 September 1945

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt Inf, O-1335567, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 1416-PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt Inf

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1417-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

H1114-0024

1935 REICHSGESETZBLATT, PART 1, PAGE 1333

First Regulation to the Reichs Citizenship Law of 14 Nov. 1935

Erste Verordnung zum Reichsbürgergesetz vom 14. Nov. 1935

On the basis of Article 3, Reichs Citizenship Law, of 15 Sept. 1935 (R.G.Bl I, page 1146) the following is ordered:

Article 1

(1) Until further issue of regulations regarding citizenship papers, all subjects of German or kindred blood, who possessed the right to vote in the Reichstag elections, at the time the Citizenship Law came into effect, shall, for the time being, possess the rights of Reich citizens. The same shall be true of those whom the Reich Minister of the Interior, in conjunction with the Deputy of the Fuehrer, has given the preliminary citizenship.

(2) The Reich Minister of the Interior, in conjunction with the Deputy of the Fuehrer, can withdraw the preliminary citizenship.

Article 2

(1) The regulations in Article 1 are also valid for Reichs subjects of mixed, Jewish blood.

(2) An individual of mixed Jewish blood, is one who descended from one or two grandparents who were racially full Jews, insofar as does not count as a Jew according to Article 5, paragraph 2. One grandparent shall be considered as full-blooded Jew if he or she belonged to the Jewish religious community.

Article 3

Only the Reich citizen, as bearer of full political rights, exercises the right to vote in political affairs, and can hold a public office. The Reich Minister of the Interior, or any agency empowered by him, can make exceptions during the transition period, with regard to occupying public offices. The affairs of religious organizations will not be touched upon.

Article 4

(1) A Jew cannot be a citizen of the Reich. He has no right to vote in political affairs; he cannot occupy a public office.

(2) Jewish officials will retire as of 31 December 1935. If these officials served at the front in the World War, either for Germany or her allies, they will receive in full, until they reach the age limit, the pension to which they were entitled according to last received wages; they will, however, not advance in seniority. After reaching the age limit, their pension will be calculated anew, according to the last received salary, on the basis of which their pension was computed.

(3) The affairs of religious organizations will not be touched upon.

(4) The conditions of service of teachers in Jewish public schools remain unchanged, until new regulations of the Jewish school systems are issued.

Article 5

(1) A Jew is anyone who descended from at least three grandparents who were racially full Jews. Article 2, par. 2, second sentence will apply.

(2) A Jew is also one who descended from two full Jewish parents, if:

(a) he belonged to the Jewish religious community at the time this law was issued, or who joined the community later.
(b) he was married to a Jewish person, at the time the law was issued, or married one subsequently.
(c) he is the offspring from a marriage with a Jew, in the sense of Section 1, which was contracted after the Law for the protection of German blood and German honor became effective (RGBl. I, page 1146 of 15 Sept 1935).
(d) he is the offspring of an extramarital relationship, with a Jew, according to Section 1, and will be born out of wedlock after July 31, 1936.

Article 6

(1) As far as demands are concerned for the pureness of blood as laid down in Reichs law or in orders of the N.S.D.A.P. and its echelons - not covered in Article 5 - they will not be touched upon.

(2) Any other demands on pureness of blood, not covered in Article 5, can only be made with permission from the Reich Minister of the Interior and the Deputy of the Fuehrer. If any such demands have been made, they will be void as of 1 Jan 1936, if they have not been requested from the Reich Minister of the Interior in agreement with the Deputy of the Fuehrer. These requests must be made from the Reich Minister of the Interior.

Article 7

The Fuehrer and Reichs Chancellor can grant exemptions from the regulations laid down in the law.

Berlin, 14 November 1935

The Fuehrer and Reichs Chancellor
Adolf Hitler
The Reich Minister of the Interior
Frick
The Deputy of the Fuehrer
R. Hess
- Reich Minister without Portfolio -

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CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO 1417-PS

28 September 1945

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt Inf, O-1335567, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 1417-PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt Inf
O-1335567

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1419-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

1939 REICHSGESETZBLATT, PART I, PAGE 864

Law concerning Jewish Tenants
of 30 April 1939

Gesetz über Mietverhältnisse mit Juden
vom 30. April 1939

H1114 - 0026

The Reich Government has enacted the following law which is hereby promulgated:

Article 1

Abatement of the Tenancy Protection Provisions

A Jew cannot invoke the protection of the tenancy laws where the landlord in giving notice to vacate the premises can furnish him with a certificate from the communal authorities that his shelter is assured for the time subsequent to the expiration of the tenancy. This does not apply where the landlord is also a Jew.

Article 2

Premature Dissolution of Lease

A lease may be dissolved, where only one of the parties to it is a Jew, by the other party at any time within the legal term of giving notice, notwithstanding that the lease is signed for a specified time, or that the stipulated time of giving notice is longer than that fixed by law. The landlord, however, may not give notice for vacating the premises earlier than the term agreed upon, where he does not furnish certificate from the communal authorities that the shelter of the tenant has been assured elsewhere subsequent to the vacating of the premises.

Article 3

Sub-Leases

Sub-leases may be concluded only between Jews and Jews. Permission to sublet is not necessary where the house owner is also a Jew.

Article 4

Billeting

1) Where the communal authority so requires, a Jew shall be required to receive Jews as tenants or as sub-tenants in premises which he occupies as owner or on the basis of a tenancy, or has rented from another Jew. Where he refuses to make an appropriate agreement with the new tenant, the communal authority may fix the terms of such an agreement with binding force on both parties. The amount of the rental and the compensation to the owner for the sub-lease shall be determined by the communal authority, and where it is not the controlling rent authority, in concurrence with the competent rent control authority.

2) The commune is entitled to receive fees for establishing agreements and sub-leases.

3) A tenancy, or sub-lease entered into under (1) may be dissolved by the owner or the sub-tenant only with the consent of the communal authority.

Article 5

New Tenancies

Jews may rent to others new or vacant premises only upon the consent of the communal authority. The provisions of Article 4 shall apply to such premises respectively.

Article 6

Application to Cases of Limited Ownership

Where the application of Articles 1-5 depends on the premise that the lessor is a Jew, the owner of the parcel of land, or the person entitled to its use shall be considered the lessor, notwithstanding he cannot sign a lease, or has not signed the lease because of limitations upon his power over such property.

Article 7

Mixed Marriages

Where the application of this law depends on the premise that the lessor or the lessee is a Jew, the following shall apply in cases of a mixed marriage of a lessee or a lessor:

1. Where the wife is Jew, and where there are offspring from the marriage, even where the marriage is no longer valid, the provisions of the law do not apply.

2. Where the husband is a Jew and there are no offspring, the provisions shall apply, no matter whether the wife or the husband is the tenant or the lessor.

3. This does not apply to offspring who are considered as Jews.

Article 8

Right of Disposal (Verfuegungsrecht)

1) Where the right of disposal of a parcel of land (property or right to use (Nutzungsrecht) is transferred by a Jew to a non-Jew, after the effective date of this law, the provisions of this law shall apply as before the transfer, though a giving of notice to vacate before the time fixed is not permissible. This applies also to further transfers of the right of disposal.

2) The provision of (1) shall not apply to premises which the beneficial owner shall desire to occupy himself, or to premises which shall not be claimed for use of Jewish tenants by the communal authority. A certificate from the communal authority is sufficient proof that claim to these premises has been relinquished.

H1114-0027

Article 9

Term of Vacating Premises

1) Where a Jew is forced to vacate premises under the provisions of this law, an extension of the time limit for vacating may be granted to him only where he can furnish a certificate from the communal authorities that other shelter cannot be found for him, owing to obstacles, or where the immediate vacating of the premises cannot be undertaken without serious danger to the health of one of the persons affected. The term fixed may be extended in accordance with the same premises stated above.

2) The provision of (1) shall respectively apply insofar as the person forced to vacate has not terminated the lease, where the obligation to vacate has not been pronounced in a judgment, or where the premises for the granting of a time extension do not occur until after the judgment has been pronounced. The local court having jurisdiction over matters of vacating shall render a decision on the extension of time on the application of the person required to vacate. Where a time extension is granted and no judgment to vacate has been rendered so far, the decision shall contain also the statement that after the expiration of such extension the premises shall be vacated; this decision shall be the equivalent of an executable order of dispossession.

3) An immediate appeal against a decision refusing to grant an extension of time is permissible, even in such cases where only a decision against time extension is being protested by the tenant.

4) Until the premises are vacated, both parties to the renting agreement shall be held to observe the same rules and regulations as before the termination of the agreement.

5) The procedure under (2) shall be subject to the same court costs and lawyer's fees as the procedure for temporary stay of distraint. For the estimate of costs Article 10 (1) shall apply correspondingly.

H1114-0028

Article 10

Order of Definition

1) Who shall be considered a Jew, shall be determined by the definition given in Article 5 of the First Regulation under the Reich Citizenship Law of 14 November 1935 (RGBl I, 1333).

2) The definition of Jewish enterprises under Article 1 of the Third Regulation under the Reich Citizenship Law of 14 June 1938 (RGBl I, 627) shall be followed except insofar as Article 9 applies. A change in the ownership of a Jewish enterprise shall be considered as a change of the right of disposal in the sense of Article 8.

Article 11

Treatment of Pending Legal Actions affecting Leases

1) Where a legal action against a Jew or the marriage partner of a Jew is pending when this law takes effect, the court may stay the proceedings on the application of the plaintiff, in order to make it possible for him to give the notice required under the provisions of this law. Where the plaintiff has given notice to terminate the lease, he may petition for the reopening of the case and change the plea from termination to dispossession. Where the legal action is terminated by the quitting of the tenant, or his acknowledgement of the obligation to vacate, the court costs shall be voided; the costs out of court shall be borne by the tenant.

2) Where the tenant retracts the legal action for lease termination, the court costs shall be voided and the costs out of court shall be borne by each of the contending parties for himself.

Article 12

General Reporting Requirement

1) The communal authority may issue orders for reports on premises rented to Jews, or on premises which may be used for the shelter of Jews in accordance with the provisions of this law.

2) Whoever shall not, either wilfully or through negligence make such obligatory report, shall be punishable by a fine up to 150 Reichsmarks or by custody.

Article 13

Claims for Indemnity

No claims shall be made for indemnity against orders issued by the communal authority in accordance with the provisions of this law.

Article 14

Exceptions; Authorization

1) The effectiveness of this law in the Ostmark and in the Sudeten German Territories shall be reserved to a later date.

2) The Reich Minister of Justice and the Reich Minister of Labor with the concurrence of the Reich Minister of the Interior shall be authorized to issue instructions for the administration and the enforcement of this law, as well as introduce the appropriate provisions in Austria and in the Sudeten German Territories.

Berlin, 30 April 1939

H1114-0029

The Fuehrer and Reich Chancellor
Adolf Hitler
The Reich Minister of Justice
Dr Guertner
The Reich Minister of Labor
His Deputy:
Dr Krohn
The Deupty of the Fuehrer
R. Hoss
The Reich Minister of the Interior
Frick

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CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO 1419-PS

19 October 1945

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt Inf, 0-1335567, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 1419-PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt Inf
0-1335567

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1422-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

1943 REICHSGESETZBLATT, PART I, PAGE 372

Thirteenth Regulation under the Reich Citizenship Law of 1 July 1943

Dreizehnte Verordnung zum Reichsbürgergesetz vom 1. Juli 1943

Under Article 3 of the Reich Citizenship Law of September 15, 1935 (RGBl I 1146) the following is ordered:

Article 1

1) Criminal actions committed by Jews shall be punished by the police.

2) The provision of the Polish penal laws of 4 December 1941 (RGBl I 759) shall no longer apply to Jews.

Article 2

1) The property of a Jew shall be confiscated by the Reich after his death.

2) The Reich may, however, grant compensation to the non-Jewish legal heirs and persons entitled to sustenance who have their domocile in Germany.

3) This compensation may be granted in the form of a lump sum, not to exceed the ceiling price of the property which has passed into possession (Verfügungsgewalt) of the German Reich.

4) Compensation may be granted by the transfer of titles and assets from the confiscated property. No costs shall be imposed for the legal processes necessary for such transfer.

Article 3

The Reich Minister of the Interior with the concurrence of the participating higher authorities of the Reich shall issue the legal and administrative provisions for the administration and enforcement of this regulation. In doing so he shall determine to what extent the provisions shall apply to Jewish nationals of foreign countries.

Article 4

This regulation shall take effect on the seventh day of its promulgation. In the Protectorate Bohemia and Moravia it shall apply where German administration and German courts have jurisdiction; Article 2 shall also apply to Jews who are citizens of the Protectorate.

Berlin, 1 July 1943

The Reich Minister of the Interior
Frick
Chief of the Party Chancellery
M. Bormann
Reich Minister of Finance
Count Schwerin von Krosigk
Reich Minister of Justice
Dr. Thierack

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO 1422-PS

4 October 1945

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt Inf, O-1335567, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 1422-PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt Inf
O-1335567

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1708-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

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successor Munich

H1114-0031

THE PROGRAM OF THE NSDAP

The program is the political foundation of the NSDAP and accordingly the primary political law of the State. It has been made brief and clear intentionally.

All legal precepts must be applied in the spirit of the party program.

Since the taking over of control, the Führer has succeeded in the realization of essential portions of the Party program from the fundamentals to the detail.

The Party Program of the NSDAP was proclaimed on the 24 February 1920 by Adolf Hitler at the first large Party gathering in Munich and since that day has remained unaltered. Within the national socialist philosophy is summarized in 25 points:

1) We demand the unification of all Germans in the Greater Germany on the basis of the right of self-determination of peoples.

2) We demand equality of rights for the German people in respect to the other nations; abrogation of the peace treaties of Versailles and St. Germain.

3) We demand land and territory (colonies) for the sustenance of our people, and colonization for our surplus population.

4) Only a member of the race can be a citizen. A member of the race can only be one who is of German blood, without consideration of creed. Consequently no Jew can be a member of the race.

5) Whoever has no citizenship is to be able to live in Germany only as a guest, and must be under the authority of legislation for foreigners.

6) The right to determine matters concerning administration and law belongs only to the citizen. Therefore we demand that every public office, of any sort whatsoever, whether in the Reich, the county or municipality, be filled only by citizens. We combat the corrupting parliamentary economy, office-holding only according to party inclinations without consideration of character or abilities.

7) We demand that the state be charged first with providing the opportunity for a livelihood and way of life for the citizens. If it is impossible to sustain the total population of the State, then the members of foreign nations (non-citizens) are to be expelled from the Reich.

8) Any further immigration of non-citizens is to be prevented. We demand that all non-Germans, who have immigrated to Germany since the 2 August 1914, be forced immediately to leave the Reich.

9) All citizens must have equal rights and obligations.

10) The first obligation of every citizen must be to work both spiritually and physically. The activity of individuals is not to counteract the interests of the universality, but must have its result within the framework of the whole for the benefit of all.

Consequently we demand:

11) Abolition of unearned (work and labour) incomes. Breaking of rent-slavery.

12) In consideration of the monstrous sacrifice in property and blood that each war demands of the people, personal enrichment through a war must be designated as a crime against the people. Therefore we demand the total confiscation of all war profits.

13) We demand the nationalization of all (previous) associated industries (trusts).

14) We demand a division of profits of all heavy industries.

15) We demand an expansion on a large scale of old age welfare.

16) We demand the creation of a healthy middle class and its conservation, immediate communalization of the great warehouses and their being leased at low cost to small firms, the utmost consideration of all small firms in contracts with the State, county or municipality.

17) We demand a land reform suitable to our needs, provision of a law for the free expropriation of land for the purposes of public utility, abolition of taxes on land and prevention of all speculation in land.

18) We demand struggle without consideration against those whose activity is injurious to the general interest. Common national criminals, usurers, Schieber and so forth are to be punished with death, without consideration of confession or race.

19) We demand substitution of a German common law in place of the Roman Law serving a materialistic world-order.

20) The state is to be responsible for a fundamental reconstruction of our whole national education program, to enable every capable and industrious German to obtain higher education and subsequently introduction into leading positions. The plans of instruction of all educational institutions are to conform with the experiences of practical life. The comprehension of the concept of the State must be striven for by the school (Staatsbürgerkunde) as early as the beginning of understanding. We demand the education at the expense of the State of outstanding intellectually gifted children of poor parents without consideration of position or profession.

21) The State is to care for the elevating national health by protecting the mother and child, by outlawing child-labor, by the encouragement of physical fitness, by means of the legal establishment of a gymnastic and sport obligation, by the utmost support of all organizations concerned with the physical instruction of the young.

22) We demand abolition of the mercenary troops and formation of a national army.

23) We demand legal opposition to known lies and their promulgation through the press. In order to enable the provision of a German press, we demand, that a) all writers and employees of the newspapers appearing in the German language be members of the race: b) non-German newspapers be required to have the express permission of the

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State to be published. They may not be printed in the German language: c) Non-Germans are forbidden by law any financial interest in German publications, or any influence on them, and as punishment for violations the closing of such a publication as well as the immediate expulsion from the Reich of the non-German concerned. Publications which are counter to the general good are to be forbidden. We demand legal prosecution of artistic and literary forms which exert a destructive influence on our national life, and the closure of organizations opposing the above made demands.

24) We demand freedom of religion for all religious denominations within the state so long as they do not endanger its existence or oppose the moral senses of the germanic race. The Party as such advocates the standpoint of a positive Christianity without binding itself confessionally to any one denomination. It combats the Jewish-materialistic spirit within and around us, and is convinced that a lasting recovery of our nation can only succeed from within on the framework: common utility precedes individual utility.

25) For the execution of all of this we demand the formation of a strong central power in the Reich. Unlimited authority of the central parliament over the whole Reich and its organizations in general. The forming of state and profession chambers for the execution of the laws made by the Reich within the various states of the confederation. The leaders of the Party promise, if necessary by sacrificing their own lives, to support by the execution of the points set forth above without consideration.

Adolf Hitler proclaimed the following explanation for this program on the 13 April 1928:

EXPLANATION

Regarding the false interpretations of Point 17 of the program of the NSDAP on the part of our opponents, the following definition is necessary:

"Since the NSDAP stands on the platform of private ownership it happens that the passage" gratuitous expropriation concerns only the creation of legal opportunities to expropriate if necessary, land which has been illegally acquired or is not administered from the view-point of the national welfare. This is directed primarily against the Jewish land-speculation companies.

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CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 1708-PS

19 November 1945

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt Inf, O-1335567, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages, and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 1708-PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt Inf
O-1335567.

1816-PS

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STENOGRAPHIC REPORT

OF THE MEETING ON "THE JEWISH QUESTION"

UNDER THE CHAIRMANSHIP OF FIELD MARSHALL

GOERING

IN THE REICHS AIR FORCE

(12 November 1938--11 O'clock.)

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H1114-0035

Stenographic Report on a part of the Conference on the Jewish Question under the presidency of Fieldmarshall Goering at the Reich Ministry for Air on 12 November 1938--11 O'clock.

Goering: Gentlemen! Today's meeting is of a decisive nature. I have received a letter written on the Fuehrer's orders by the Stabsleiter of the Fuehrer's deputy Borman, requesting that the Jewish question be now, once and for all, coordinated and solved one way or another. And yesterday once again did the Fuehrer request by phone for me to take coordinated action in the matter.

Since the problem is mainly an economic one, it is from the economic angle that it shall have to be tackled. Naturally a number of legal measures shall have to be taken which fall into the sphere of the Minister for Justice and into that of the Minister of the Interior; and certain propaganda measures shall be taken care of by the office of the Minister for Propaganda. The Minister for Finance and the Minister for Economic Affairs shall take care of problems falling into their respective resorts.

In the meeting, in which we first talked about this question and came to the decision to aryanize German economy, to take the Jew out of it, and put him into our debit ledger, was one in which, to our shame, we only made pretty plans, which were executed very slowly. We then had a demonstration, eight here in Berlin, we told the people that something decisive would be done, but again nothing happened. We have had this affair in Paris now, more demonstrations followed and this time something decisive must be done!

Because, Gentlemen, I have enough of these demonstrations! They don't harm the Jew but me, who is the last authority for coordinating the German Economy.

If today, a Jewish shop is destroyed, if goods are thrown into the street, the insurance company will pay for the damages, which the Jew does not even have-; and furthermore goods of the consumer goods belonging to the people, are destroyed. If in the future, demonstrations which are necessary, occur, then, I pray, that they be directed, so as not to hurt us.

Because it's insane, to clean out and burn a Jewish warehouse then have a German insurance company make good the loss. And the goods which I need desperately, whole bales of clothing and what not, are being burned; and I miss them everywhere.

I may as well burn the raw materiels before they arrive. The people of course, do not understand that; therefore we must make laws which will show the people once and for all, that something is being done.

I should appreciate it very much if for once, our propaganda would make it clear that it is unfortunately not the Jew who has to suffer in all this but the German Insurance Companies.

I am not going to tolerate a situation in which the Insurance Companies are the ones who suffer. Under the authority invested in me, I shall issue a decree, and I am, of course, requesting the support of the competent Government Agencies, so that everything shall be processed through the right channels, and the Insurance Companies will not be the ones who suffer.

It may be, though, that these Insurance Companies may have insurance in Foreign countries- If that is the case, foreign bills of exchange would be available which I would not want to lose. That shall have to be checked. For that reason, I have asked Mr. HILGARD of the Insurance company, to attend, since he is best qualified to tell us to what extent the insurance companies are protected against damage, by having taken out insurance with other companies. I would not want to miss this, under any circumstances.

I should not want to leave any doubt, Gentlemen, as to the aim of today's meeting. We have not come together merely to talk again but to make decisions, and I implore the competent agencies to take all measures for the elimination of the Jew from German economy and to submit them to me, as far as it is necessary.

The fundamental idea in this program of elimination of the Jew from German Economy is first, the Jew being ejected from the Economy transfers his property to the State. He will be compensated.

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The compensation is to be listed in the debit ledger and shall bring a certain percentage of interest. The Jew shall have to live out of this interest. It is a foregone conclusion, that this aryanizing, if it is to be done quickly, cannot be made in the Ministry for Economy in Berlin. That way, we would never finish.

On the other hand, it is very necessary to have safety precautions so that the lower echelons, Stassholser, and Gauleitern- will not do things unreasonably. One must issue correction directives, immediately.

The Aryanizing of all the larger establishments, naturally, is to be my lot,-the ministry for economy will designate, which and how many there are-; it must not be done by a Statthalter or his lower echelons, since these things reach into the export trade, and cause great problems, which the Statthalter can neither observe, nor solve from his place.

It is my lot, so that the damage will not be greater than the profit, which we are striving for.

It is obvious, Gentlemen, that the Jewish stores are for the people, and not the stores. Therefore, we must begin here, according to the rules previously layed down.

The Minister for Economic Affairs shall announce which stores he'll want to close altogether. These stores are excluded from aryanizing at once. Their stocks are to be made available for sale in other stores; what cannot be sold, shall be processed through the "Winterhilfe" or taken care of otherwise. However, the sales values of these articles shall always be considered, since the State is not to suffer but should profit through this transformation. For the Chain and Department Stores- I speak now only of that, what can be seen, certain categories have to be established, according to the importance of the various branches.

The trustee of the State will estimate the value of the property and decide what amount the Jew shall receive. Naturally, this amount is to be set as low as possible. The representative of the State shall then turn the establishment over to the "ARian" proprietor, that is, the property shall be sold according to its real value.

There begins the difficulties. It is easily understood that strong attempt will be made to get all these stores to Party-members and to let them have some kind of compensations. I have witnessed terrible things in the past; little chauffeurs of Gauleiters have profited so much by these transactions that they have now about half a million. You, Gentlemen, know it. Is that correct?

(Assent)

Of course, things like that are impossible. I shall not hesitate to act ruthlessly in any case where such a trick is played. If the individual involved is prominent, I shall see the Fuehrer within two hours and report to him.

We shall have to insist upon it, that the Arian taking over the establishment is of the branch and knows his job. Generally speaking he is the one who must pay for the store with his own money. In other words, an ordinary business-transaction is to be sought-one merchant selling, the other one buying a business. If there are party members among the contenders, they are to be preferred, that is if they have the same qualifications: first shall come the one who had the most damage, and secondly, selection should be according to length of Party membership.

Of course, there may be exceptions. There are party-members who, as may be proven, lost their business concessions by action of the Schuschnigg or Prague Government, and so went bankrupt. Such a man has naturally first option on a store for sale, and he shall receive help if he does not have the means to help himself. The trustee of the State can justify this help, if he is more business like in the transfer. This party-member should have the chance to buy the store for as cheap a price as possible. In such a case the state will not receive the full price, but only the amount the Jew received. Such a buyer may even receive a loan, besides, so that he will get off to a good start.

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I wish to make it clear that such a proceeding shall only be legal if the Party-member has once owned such a store. For example, a Party-member was the owner of a Stationary store, and Schusdnigg took away the concession to operate it so that the man lost the store and went bankrupt. Now, if a Jewish Stationary store is being aryanized, this party-member should get the store on conditions whixh he'll be able to fulfil. Such a case shall be the only exception though, in all other cases the procedure shall be of a strictly business-like nature whereby the Party-member, like I said before, shall have the preference, if he has the same qualifications as any other candidate, who is not a member of the party.

When selling for the actual value we shall find only about 60 Arians ready to take over 100 Jewish stores. I don't think that we have a German for every Jewish store. You must not forget that the Jew sees his main activity in the field of trade, and that he owns 90% of it. I doubt that we'd have a demand big enough. I even doubt that we'd have enough people, particularly now since everybody has found his field of work.

Therefore, I ask the Minister for Economy to go beyond what we think ought to be done for the sake of the principle, in liquidating the establishments-I ask him to go further, even though there won't be any candidates. That'll be perfectly alright.

The transfer of stores and establishments shall have to be executed by the lower echelons, not through Berlin but through the Gaue and through the Reichstatthalterschaft. Therein shall be the seat of the members of the Board of Trustees, even if it consists of a few people only. The Statthalter and his people cannot do this job; the trustees will have to tackle it. But the Statthalter shall be the authority which supervises, according to the regulations given him, the Trustees, particularly in dealings such as the transfer to Party-members.

Naturally, these establishments cannot disappear all at once but we'll have to start by Monday, in a manner that shall make it obvious that a change has begun to materialize. Besides that, certain stores could be closed which will make things here easier.

Another point! I have noticed that Arians took over a Jewish store and were then so clever to keep the name of the Jewish store as "formerly", or kept it altogether. That must not be; I can no permit it. Because it may happen-what has just happened-stores were looted because their sign-boards bore Jewish names-because they had once been Jewish, but had been "aryanized" a long time ago. Names of former Jewish firms shall have to disappear completely, and the German shall have to come forward with this or his firm's name. I ask you to carry this out quite definitely. That much then regarding aryanizing of stores and wholesale establishments, particularly in regards to sign-boards and of all that is obvious!

Of the consequences resulting from this for the Jew, I shall speak later, because this is connected with other things.

Now for the factories. As for the smaller and medium ones, two things shall have to be made clear.

1) Which factories do I not need at all, which are the ones where productions could be suspended? Could they not be putto another use? If not, the factories will be razed immediately.
2) In case the factory should be needed, it will be turned over to Arians in the same manner as the Stores. All these measures have to be taken quickly, since Arian employees are concerned everywhere. I'd like to say right now that Arian employees shall have to be given employment immediately after the Jewish factory is closed. Considering the amount of labor we need these days, it should be a trifle to keep these people, even in their own branches.
As I have just said; if the factory is necessary, it will be aryanized. If there is no need for it, it being abandoned shall be part of the procedure of transforming establishments not essential, for our national

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welfare into one that is essential for it,-a procedure that shall take place within the next few weeks. For it, I shall still need very much space and very many factories.

If such a factory is to be transformed or razed, the first thing to be done is check the equipmant. The questions arising will be: Where can this equipment be used? Could it be used after the place is transformed? Where else might it be needed badly? Where could the machinery be set up again? It follows that aryanizing factories will be an even more difficult task than the aryanizing of stores.

Take now the larger factories which are run solely by a Jewish owner, without control by a Board of Directors; or take corporations where the Jew might be in the Supervisory Council or Board of Directors. There the solution is very simple: the factory can be compensated in the same manner as in the sale of stores and factories; that is, at a rate which we shall determine, and the trustee shall take over the Jew's interest as well as his shares, which he in turn may sell or transfer to the State, which will then dispose of them. So, if I have a big factory, which belonged to a Jew or a Jewish corporation, and the Jew leaves, perhaps with his sons who were employed there, the factory will still continue to operate. Maybe a director will have to be appointed because the Jew has run the factory himself. But otherwise, particularly if the maintenance of the establishment is very essential everything will run smoothly.

Everything is very simple. I now have his shares. I may give them to some Arian or to another group or I may keep them. The State takes them over and offers them at the stock market, if they are acceptable there and if it so desires, or it makes use of them in some other way.

Now, I shall talk of the very big establishments, those in which the Jew is in the Board of Directors, in which he holds shares etc, and so is either the owner or one of the co-owners; in any case in which he is greatly interested. There too, things are comparatively simple; he delivers all of his shares which shall be bought at a price fixed by the trustee. So the Jew gets into the account book. The shares shall be handled like I've just explained. These cases can not be taken care of by the Gaue and Reichsstatthalter, but only by us here on top; because we are the only ones to decide where these factories are to be transferred to, how they may be affiliated with other establishments or to what an extent the State shall keep them or hand them over to another establishment belonging to the State. All this can only be decided here. Of course, will the Gauleiter and Statthalter be to glad to get hold of the shares, and they'll make great promises to beautify our capital cities etc. I know it all! It won't go! We must agree on a clear action that shall be profitable to the Reich.

The same procedure shall be applied where the Jew has a share in, or owns property of German Economy. I am not competent enough to tell off hand in what forms that might be the case, and to what an extent he'll have to lose it. Anyway, the Jew must be evicted pretty fast from German Economy.

Now, the foreign Jews. There we'll have to make distinctions between the Jews who have always been foreigners,-and who shall have to be treated according to the laws we arranged with their respective countries. But regarding those Jews who were Germans, have always lived in Germany and have acquired foreign citizenship during the last year, only because they wanted to play safe I ask you not to give them any consideration. We'll finish with these. Or have you any misgivings? We shall try to induce them through slight and then through stronger pressure and through clever manoevering,-to let themselves be pushed out voluntarily.

Woermann: I'd like the Foreign Office to be included, since a generally valid decision could hardly be made

Goering: We cannot consult you in every case,-but on the whole we will.

Woermann: Anyway, I'd like to make known the claim of the Foreign Office to participate. One never knows what steps may become necessary.

Goering: Only for important cases! I do not like to take this category under special consideration. I have learned only now to what extent that has been done, particularly in Austria and Checkoslovakia. If somebody was a Check in Sudetenland, we do not have to consider him at all, and the Foreign Office doesn't have to be consulted because that person now belongs to us. And in Austria and also in Sudetenland, too many become all of a sudden Englishmen or Americans or what not -and generally speaking we cannot consider that a great deal.

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(PART II IS MISSING)

(Part III)

Funk: That is quite a decisive question for us: should the Jewish stores be re-opened?

Goebbels: If they will be re-opened is another question. The question is will they be restored? I have set the dead line for Monday.

Goering: You don't have to ask whether they'll be re-opened. That is up to us to decide.

Goebbels: Number 2. In almost all German cities synagogues are burned. Now, various possibilities exist to utilize the space where the synagogues stood. Some cities want to build parks in their place, others want to put up new buildings.

Goering: How many synagogues were actually burned?

Heydrich: Altogether there are 101 synagogues destroyed by fire, 76 synagogues demolished, and 7,500 stores ruined in the Reich.

Goering: What do you mean "destroyed by fire"

Heydrich: Partly, they are razed, and partly gutted.

Goebbels: I am of the opinion that this is our chance to dissolve the synagogues. All those not completely intact, shall be razed by the Jews. The Jews shall pay for it. There in Berlin, the Jews are ready to do that. The synagogues which burned in Berlin are being levelled by the Jews themselves. We shall build parking lots in their places or new buildings. That ought to be the critireon for the whole country, the Jews shall have to remove the damaged or burned synagogues, and shall have to provede us with ready free space.

Number 3:-I deem it necessary to issue a decree forbidding the Jews to enter German Theaters, movie houses and circuses. I have already issued such a decree under the authority of the law of the chamber for culture. Considering the present situation of the theaters, I believe we cannafford that. Our theaters are over crowded, we have hardly any room. I am of the opinion that it is n not possible to have Jews sitting next to Germans in Varietees, Movies and Theaters. One might consider, later on, to let the Jews have one or two movie-houses here in Berlin, where they may see Jewish movies. But in German theaters they have no business anymore.

Furthermore, I advocate that the Jews be eliminated from all positions in public life in which they may prove to be provocative. It is still possible today that a Jew shares a compartment in a

sleeping car with a German. Therefore, we need a decree by the Reich Ministry for Communications stating that separate compartments for Jews shall be available; in case where compartments are filled up, Jews cannot claim a seat; They shall be given a separate compartment only after all Germans have secured seats. They shall not mix with Germans, and if there is no more room, they shall have to stand in the corridor.

Goering:In that case, I think it would make more sense to give them separate compartments.

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Goebbels: Not if the train is overcrowded!

Goering: Just a moment. There'll be only one Jewish coach. If that is filled up, the other Jews will have to stay at home.

Goebbels: Suppose, though, there won't be many Jews going on the express train to Munich, suppose there would be two Jews in the train and the other compartments would be overcrowded. These two Jews would then have a compartment all themselves. Therefore, Jews may claim a seat only after all Germans have secured a seat.

Goering: I'd give the Jews one coach or one compartment. And should a case like you mention arise and the train be overcrowded, believe me, we won't need a law. We'll kick him out and he'll have to sit all alone in the toilet all the way!2

Goebbels: I don't agree. I don't believe in this. There ought to be a law. Furthermore, there ought to be a decree barring Jews from German beaches and resorts. Last summer----

Goering: Particularly here in the Admiralspalast very disgusting things have happened lately.

Goebbels: Also at the Wannsee-beach. A law which definitely forbids the Jews to visit German resorts!

Goering: We could give them their own.

Goebbels: It would have to be considered whether we'd give them their own or whether we should turn a few German resorts over to them, but not the finest and best, so we cannot say the Jews go there for recreation.

It'll also have to be considered if it might not become necessary to forbid the Jews to enter the German forest. In the Grunewald, whole herds of them are running around. It is a constant provocation and we are having incidents all the time. The behavior of the Jews is so inciting and provocative that brawls are a daily routine.

Goering: We shall give the Jews a certain part of the forest, and the Alpers shall take care of it that various animals that look damned much like Jews,- the Elk has such a crooked nose,-get their also and beocme acclimated.

Goebbels: I think this behavior is provocative. Furthermore, Jews should not be allowed to sit around in German parks. I am thinking of the whispering campaign on the part of Jewish women in the public gardens at Fehrbelliner Platz. They go and sit with German mothers and their children and begin to gossip and incite.

Goebbels: I see in this a particularly grave danger. I think it is imperative to give the Jews certain public parks, not the best ones- and tell them: "You may sit on these benches:" these benches shall be marked "For Jews only". Besides that they have no business in German parks. Furthermore, Jewish children are still allowed

in German schools. That's impossible. It is out of the question that any boy should sit beside a Jewish boy in a German Gynnasium and receive lessons in German history. Jews ought to be eliminated completely from German schools; they may take care of their own education in their own communities.

Goering: I suggest that Mr. Hilgard from the Insurance Co. be called in; he is waiting outside. As soon as He'll be finished with his report, he may go, and we can continue to talk. At the time Gustloff died, a compensation for the damage Germany had suffered, was prepared. But I believe that at present we should not work it through rained taxes but with a contribution paid only once. That serves my purpose, better.

(Hilgard appears)

Mr. Hilgard: The following is our case. Because of the justified anger of the people against the Jew, the Reich has suffered a certain amount of damage. Windows were broken, goods were damaged and people hurt, synagogues burned etc. I suppose that the Jews,many of them are also insured against damage committed by public disorder etc.

(Hilgard:- "Yes"

If that is so, the following situation arises; the people, in their justified anger, meant to harm the Jew; but it is the German insurance companies that will compensate the Jew for damage. This situation is simple enough; I'd only have to issue a decree to that effect that damage, resulting from these risks, shall not have to be paid by the insurance companies. But the question that interests me primarily, and because of which I have asked you to come here, is this one; in case of reinsurance policies in foreign countries, I should not like to lose these, and that is why I'd like to discuss with you ways and means by which profit from reinsurance, possibly in foreign currency will go to the German economy, instead of the Jew. I'd like to hear from you, and that is the first question I want to ask: In your opeinion, are the Jews insured against such damage to a large extent?

Hilgard: Permit me to answer right away. We are concerned with three kinds of insurances. Not with the insurance against damage resulting from revolt or from risks. But with the ordinary fire-insurance, the ordinary glass-insurance, and the ordinary insurance against theft. The people, because of their contracts, who have a right to claim compensation are partly Jews, partly Arians. As for the fire-insurance they are practically all Jewish, I suppose. As for the department-stores, the victim is identical with the Jew, the owner and that applies more to the synagogues, except for neighbors to whose places the fire may have spread. Although the damage is done to the latter's property seems to be rather slight, according to the inquiries I made late last night.

As for the glass-insurance which plays a very important part in this, the situation is completely different. The majority of the victims mostly the owners of the buildings are Arians., the Jew has usually rented the store, a procedure which you may observe all over, for example on Keirfuerstendamin.

Goering: That is what we've said.

Goebbels:In these cases, the Jew will have to pay.

Goering: It doesn't make sense,we have no raw-materials. It is all glass imported from foreign countries and has to be paid for in foreign currency! One could go nuts.

Hilgard: May I draw your attention to the following facts; the glass for the shop-windows is not being manufactured by the Bohemian, but by the Belgian glass industry. In my estimation, the approximate money-value to which these damages amount is 6,000,000- that includes the broken glass, glass which we shall have to replace, mainly to Arians because they have the insurance policies.

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Of course I have to reserve final judgement in all this, Your Excellency, because I have had only one day to make my inquiries. Even counting on about half of the 6,000,000 being spent in transacting the business-specialists from the Industry itself are more confident in this matter than I am, we might well have to import glass for approximately 3,000,000. Incidentally, the amount of the damage equals about half of a whole year's production of the Belgian glass industry. We believe that half a year will be necessary for the manufacturers to deliver the glass.

Goering: The people will have to be enlightened on this.

Goebbels: We cannot do this right now.

Goering: This cannot continue! We won't be able to last with all this. Impossible! Go on then! You suggest that the Arian is the one who suffers the damage; is that right?

Hilgard: Yes, to a large extent, as far as the glass-insurance goes.

Goering: Which would have to replace the glass.

Hilgard: Yes. Of course there are cases in which the Arian, the owner of the store is identical with the owner of the building. That is so with all department stores. In the case of the department store Israel, the owner is the Jew.

Goering: And now the third category.

Hilgard: Under this fall the victims of thievery.

Goering: I have to ask you a question. When all kinds of goods were taken from the stores and burned in the streets, would that also be thievery?

Hilgard: I don't think so.

Goering: Could that be termed as "Riot"?

Hilgard: That is just the question which we are unable to decide at this moment. Is it ordinary theft if entry into a dwelling or a container of any kind is forced and something is taken away?

Goering: That is a case of "Riot".

Hilgard: Riot does not mean much since we have very little insurance against damage caused by riots, these were discarded by us long ago.

Goering: But this here is "Rioting ". That is the legal term. There was no theft, and no individual broke into any place. But a mob rushes in and knocks everything to pieces., or "Public Disturbances"

Hilgard: Public disturbance. It is no riot.

Goering: Are they insured against damages caused by public disturbances?

Hilgard: No, no more. May I show this by an example. The most remarkable of these cases is the case MARGRAF Under Den Linden. The Jewelry store of MARGRAF, is insured with us through a so-called combined policy. That covers practically any damage that may occur. This damage was reported to us as amounting to 1,700,000 because the store was completely stripped.

Goering: Daluegue and Heydrich, you'll have to get me this jewelry through raids, staged on a tremendous scale!

H1114-0042

Saligue: The order has already been given. The people are being controlled all the time. According to reports, 150 were arrested by yesterday afternoon.

Goering: These things will otherwise be hidden. If somebody comes to a store with jewels and claims that he has bought them, they'll be confiscated at once. He has stolen them or traded them in alright.

Heydrich: Besides that, looting was going on in the Reich in more than 800 cases, contrary to what we supposed. ; but we have already several hundred people who were plundering, and we are trying to get the loot back.

H1114-0043

Goering: And the jewels?

Heydrich: That is very difficult to say. They were partly thrown into the street and picked up there. Similar things happened with furiers, for example in Friedrichstrasse, district C, There the crowd was naturally rushing to pick up minks, skunks etc. It'll be very difficult to recover that. Even children have filled their pockets, just for fun. It is suggested that the Hitler-Youth is not to be employed and to participate in such actions without the Party's consent. Such things are very easily destroyed.

Daluegue: The Party should issue an order to the effect that the police will immediately recieve a report in case the neighbor's wife everybody knows his neighbor, has a fur coat altered or in case somebody appears wearing new rings or bracelets. We'd like the Party to support us here.

Hilgard: These damages are not covered by the policy, I believe. May I say a word in general about our liabilities and a "Petidum" of the Versicherungswirkschaft report. We'd like to make it our point, Mr. General Field Marshall, that we shall not be hindered in fulfilling the obligations for which our contracts call.

Goering: But I have to. That is important for me.

Hilgard: If I may give reasons for this request, I'd like to say that it simply has to do with the fact that we carry out, to a large extent, quite a number of international transactions. We have a very good international basis for our business-transactions, and in the interest of the equilibrium of the Foreign exchange in Germany, we have to make sure that the confidence in the German Insurance shall not be ruined. If we now refuse to honor clear-cut obligations, imposed upon us through lawful contract, it would be a black spot on the shield of honor of the German Insurance.

Goering: It wouldn't the minute I issue a decree, a law sanctioned by the State.

Hilgard: I was leading up to that.

Heydrich: The insurance may be granted, but as soon as it is to be paid, it'll be confiscated. That way we'll have saved face.

Hilgard: I am inclined to agree with what General Heydrich has just said. First of all, use the mechanism of the insurance company to check on the damage, to regulate it and even pay, but give the insurance company the change to:

Goering: One moment! You'll have to pay in any case because it is the Germans who suffered the damage. But there'll be a lawful order forbidding you to make any direct payments to the Jews. You shall

also have to make payment for the damage the Jews have suffered, but not to the Jews but to the Minister of Finance.
(Hilgard: Aha!)
What he does with the money is his business.

Schmer: Your Excellency, I should like to make a proposal. A Cert in rate should be fixed, say 15% or maybe a little higher, of all the registered wealth, I understand one billion is to be confiscated so that all Jews shall pay equally, and from the money raised this way, the insurance companies shall be refunded.

Goering: No. I don't even dream of refunding the insurance companies the money. The companies are liable. No, the money belongs to the State. That's quite clear. That would indeed be a present for the insurance companies. You make a wonderful Petidum there. You'll fulfill your obligations, you may count on that.

Kerl: It seems that in one respect, we'll have to arrange this somewhat differently. As far as the glass-insurance goes, the fact of the matter is that thw owners of the buildings will definitely have to be paid for the damage, as stipulated. The majority of these companies, with the exception of one Joint Stock Company in Cologne, are all very smallReciprocity-companies(Gegenseitsvereine). They won't be able to make up for the damage. We'll have to find out how far they are covered by re-insurance which I cannot tell at the moment.

Hilgard: In this connection, the re-insurance plays a relatively small role, except for the large fire-insurance policies taken out by department stores. There is no re-insurance in the glass insurances, for the simple reason that, under normal conditions glass insurance is one of our best branches in the insurance business; and therefore does not need re-insurance. I have to add, though, that the amount of this damage is approximately twice as high as the amount of damage for an average year. It makes all our calculations wrong and completely wipes out our chance for profit.(Interrupted by Kerl)

No, Sir, that is the way it is. The whole premium of the German glass insurance amounts to 14,000,000. if I am not wrong. Under normal conditions it amounted to 4 or 5 million. The glass insurance is our greatest asset. So far, the greates profits were made in it. But now, the amount of this damage is alone twice as high as the amount for one ordinary year. With the various special glass-insurances, it altogether different.

Goering: One moment! 4 to 5 millions normally. Twice as much would be about 10 million. You suggested 14 million. There are still 4 million left.

Hilgard: We'll also have to pay for the expenses. No, it is a very great castastrophe for us. Let me point out that the damgage in the whole of Germany, in my estimation, shall amount to approximately 25 million mark. I wanted to be careful.

Heydrich: We estimate that the damage to property, to furniture and to consumer-goods amounts to several hundred million; although that includes the damage the Reich shall suffer from loss of taxes. sales taxes, taxes on property and on income. I assume that the Minister for Finance too , has been informed on all this.

V. Krosigk: I have no idea about the extent.

Heydrich: 7,500 destroyed stores in the Reich.

Daluege: One more question ought to be cleared up. Most of the goods in the stores were not the property of the owner but were kept on the books of other firms, which had delivered them. Then there are the unpaid for deliveries by other firms, which definitely are not all Jewish but Arian, those goods that were delibered on the basis of commission.

H1114-0044

Hilgard: We'll have to pay for them, too.

Göering: I wished you had killed 200 Jews, and not destroyed such values.

Heydrich: There were 35 killed.

Kerl: I think we could do the following: Jews we don't pay anyhow. As for Arians, payment shall have to be made; the insurance company may contact us through the "Reichsgruppe" and we shall investigate each case. I am thinking of the small Reciprocity-Companies; it should be easy to find out whether they are capable of paying or not. In their cases, the amounts involved are not too large. We may find an arrangement for this later on; I am thinking of one in which the insurance companies arrange for recompensation exclusively to Arian, and once they know the results of their inquiries, contact us. We shall then find a way out for these small companies. Of course only in cases where it is absolutely necessary.

Funk: That is not necessary. I'd like to refer to what I've said before about the decree. That seems to be the easiest solution.

Goering: We cannot do that. These people make a point of their ability to pay.

Funk: If the Jews pay for it, the insurance companies don't have to pay.

Goering: Right, well, Gentlemen, this is all very clear. We'll stick to it. At this moment every insurance company, except Mr. Hilgard who is here, counts on having to pay for the damage. They want to pay too, and I understand this very well. They'll have to want that, so they cannot be reproached for not being secure enough to pay. The glass insurance, and a point was made of that, has brought the highest profits so far. That means they'd have enough surplus money, and if they haven't divided it all up in dividends, they'll have savings enough for the compensation. Such an insurance company will have to be in a position to pay for a damage of 10, 12, 15 million, that is three times the amount paid in the normal year. If they are unable to do that, then we'll have to wonder whether we should let small companies live at all. It would be insane to keep insurnace companies which would be unable to pay for such a damage. To permit an insurance company like that to exist would simply mean to cheat the people. I suggest now the following. The damage shall be determined in each case. And for the time being, the insurance companies shall have to honor their contracts in every respect and shall have to pay.

(No. 4 is missing)

H1114-0045

PART V

Goering: Now for the damage the Jew has had. At Margrafs', the jewels disappeared, etc. Well, they are gone, and he won't get them refunded. He is the one who has to suffer the damage. As far as the jewels may be returned again by the police, they belong to the State. Now for the consumer foods which were thrown into the street, stolen or burned. There too, the Jew will be the one who has the damage.

As for the goods that were kept on the basis of commissions, the Jew shall have to make good for the damage.

Goebbels: That doesn't have to be put in the decree, though. This decree is quite sufficient the way it is.

Hilgard: I wonder to what an extent insurance companies in foreign countries might be involved in this.

Goering: Well, they'll have to pay. And we'll confiscate that.

Hilgard: As for this merchandise sold on the basis of commissions, I can imagine that the American supplier of fur coats, shipping them from England or from America would in many cases insure it with English or American insurance companies!

Goering: Then they'll pay him for the damage. The question merely is the following: do you think there are re-insurances for all this damage in foreign countries?

Hilgard: Very few, amounting to very little.

Goering: Of course, the Aryan cannot report any damage because he hasn't had any. The Jew will make good.

The Jew shall have to report the damage. He'll get the refund from the insurance company but the refund will be confiscated. If it's all said and done, there will remain some profit for the insurance companies since they can't have to make good for all the damage. Mr. Hilgard, you may enjoy yourself.

Hilgard: I have no reason for that - The fact that we won't have to pay for all the damage is called profit!

Goering: Just a moment! If you are compelled under the law to pay 5 million and all of a sudden there appears an angel in my somewhat corpulent form before you, and tells you: you may keep 1 million - why, cannot that be called making a profit? I should actually split with you, or whatever you'd call it. I can see it, looking at you. Your whole body grins. You made a big profit.

(Remark: Let's initiate a tax for damages, resulting from public disturbance, to be paid by the insurance companies)

Hilgard: For me it goes without saying that the honorable German merchant cannot be the one who suffers. I have discussed this matter with the enterprises and I have spoken for it that the Aryan must not be the one who has the damage. But it is decidedly he who has it, because all the insurance companies, not one insurance company, are the ones that shall have to pay higher rates and at the same time shall receive lower dividends. Therefore, all the insurance companies are the losers. That is so, and that'll remain so, and nobody can tell me differently.

Goering: Then why don't you take care of it that a few windows less are being smashed! You belong to the people too! Send your representatives out. Let them instruct the people. If there should be any more questions speak to Mr. Lange.

(Reichsgruppenleiter Hilgard leaves the meeting)

Gentlemen, let us continue.

H1114-0046

Woermann: I think that the foreign Jews are left out completely in Article 1. They are covered only by Article 2. But they should also be taken care of in Article 1. Otherwise they can be dealt with only if they are insured, and not if they are not insured.

Goering: Well, they'll have to insure themselves - or what else do you mean?

Woermann: As for insurances, the foreign Jews are, to my understanding, mentioned only in Articles 2 and 3, and not in Article 1. If I remember correctly, you were going to say in Article 1: "Jews inside the country". Well, we'll have plenty of complaints then.

Goering: Pardon me. According to Article 2, they'll receive their compensation.

(Woermann: If they are insured!)

The number of those who are not insured is negligible.

Heydrich: I'd like to say one more thing of primary importance. In the decree we should not mention the confiscation. We can do that easily.

Goering: No, you cannot do that tacitly. A clear legal procedure will have to be employed there. But that is not what Mr Woermann means, he is talking about these foreign Jews who are not insures. As far as they are insured, they are covered. This here concerns those who are not insured. That may be the case here and there.

Woermann: We shall then have plenty of complaints.

Goering: I'd like to avoid paying too much attention to the foreign Jews.

Woermann: But if Article 2 contains that provision, Article 1 may as well have it. The first draft by the Minister for Justice covered it all very nicely.

Guertner: Now, if I don't misunderstand, Mr Woermann, he is primarily concerned with the obligation for restoration which shall be valid generally while only Jews who have German citizenship are mentioned regarding the insurances.

I'd like to know whether there are any objections against compelling also the foreign Jews to restore the damage, and to inform him that he shall not be paid the money from the insurance.

H1114 - 0047

Goering: He is quite able to do that.

Woermann: Even if he is not insured?

Guertner: Oh-!

Goering: There should hardly be such instances. Let's take a chance on it.

Stuckart: If he is not insured, he'll have to have the damage restored anyway. How can he then make claims against anybody?

Goering: He cannot.

Woermann: He can file claims against the State.

Stuckart: According to which law? Damage caused by riots? We won't recognize riots.

Goering: Perfectly right.

Woermann: Generally speaking, may I say: regarding foreign Jews, the reservation that the contract is to be taken into consideration was made only for the organization. That is valid for all branches which we have discussed today, and also for the expropriation.

Goering: Like the Fuehrer says, we'll have to find a way to talk this over with the countries which also do something against their Jews. That every dirty Polish Jew has a legal position here and we have to stand him, - that ought to cease. The Fuehrer was not very happy about the agreement that was made with the Poles. He thinks we should take a few chances and just tell the Poles; all right, we are not going to do that; let's talk over what we may be able to accomplish together; you are doing something against your own Jews in Poland; but the minute the Itzig has left Poland, he should suddenly be treated like a Pole! I'd like to disregard these stories from foreign countries a little.

Woermann: It ought to be considered whether or not, the U S might take measures against German property. This question cannot be handled equally for all countries. I have to make a formal and general reservation.

Goering: I have always said and I'd like to repeat it that our steamship companies and German companies in general should finally catch on and liquidate their investments in the U S, sell them, etc. That country of scoundrels does not do business with us according to any legal rules. Once before they stole everything from us, that is why I don't understand how we could do it again, just for some temporary profit. It is dangerous. You can do it with a regular country but not with one that cares for the Right as little as the U S. The other day I had the American ambassador with me, we talked about the zeppelin and I told him: "We don't need any helium, I fly without helium but the prerequisite will have to be that this ship will be flying to civilized countries where the Right prevails. It goes without saying that one cannot fly to such gangster-states" He had a rather silly look on his face. One ought to tell these Americans. But you are right, Mr Woermann, it ought to be considered.

Woermann: In other words, the foreign office is granted the right to be consulted.

Goering: Granted, but I'd like to avoid mentioning the foreign Jews as long as we can help it. We'd rather have the foreign office take part in those cases where that question becomes acute, so that some compromise can be reached.

H1114 - 0048

Woermann: Generally, and in particular cases.

Funk: The decisive question is: Are the Jewish stores to be reopened or not?

Goering: That depends on how big a turnover these Jewish stores have. If it is big, it is an indication that the German people are compelled to buy there, in spite of its being a Jewish store, because a need exists. If we'd close all Jewish stores which are not open right now, altogether before Christmass, we'd be in a nice mess.

Fisdiboeck: Your Excellency, in this matter we have already a very complete plan for Austria. There are 12,000 Jewish artisan and 5,000 Jewish retail shops in Vienna. Before the National Revolution, we had already a definite plan for tradesmen, regarding this total of 17,000 stores. Of the shops of the 12,000 artisans, about 10,000 were to be closed definitely and 2,000 were to be kept open. 4,000 of the 5,000 retail stores should be closed and 1,000 should be kept open, that is, were to be aryanized. According to this plan, between 3,000 and 3,500 of the total of 17,000 stores would be kept open, all others closed. This was decided following investigations in every single branch and according to local needs, in agreement with all competent authorities, and is ready for publication as soon as we shall receive the law which we requested in September; this law shall empower us to withdraw licenses from artisans, quite independently from the Jewish question.

Goering: I shall have this decree issued today.

Fisdiboack: It was granted us in connection with the economic plan for Austria. I believe the only reason why it was not yet published was that negotiations between the Reich Ministry for Economic Affairs and the National Food Corporation were going on. A basic agreement had already been reached. We'll be able to close those 10,000 stores as a matter of more routine as soon as the decree will be issued. As for the actual execution

of the matter, somebody will have to take care of the merchandise in these stores. Until last week we had intended to more or less leave it up to the Jews themselves to liquidate the warehouses. We cannot do that anymore. We intend to create a central agency which shall take care of the merchandise to be used. Generally, the best procedure might be to turn the merchandise over to the particular branch which in turn shall divide it up among the Aryan stores. These, in turn, shall re-sell it on the basis of commissions or for a fixed price.

If this is carried out as planned, it'll concern only the approximately 3,000 remaining stores which shall be aryanized, according to the investigations made in the various branches. Actual buyers for about half of these stores are waiting: their contracts have been checked and are ready to be approved. If many of these cases were not approved sooner, it is only because the decision on the planning had not yet been made. As for the remaining 15,000 stores, negotiations have also gone rather far in many cases. We think that a dead line should be set, say until the end of the year. If, by the end of the year, definite buyers for the stores designated for aryans, cannot be found, it'll have to be examined once more whether the stores should not be liquidated. In most cases that will be possible; an artisan's shop is of a rather individual character. As for retail stores, it would never be urgent enough, so as to say that the economic worth was too big. The very few stores which would still remain and found to be necessary but for which no buyer was available, could be taken over by trustees. This way, I believe that fewer than 100 stores would be left, and by the end of the year we would have liquidated all the Jewish owned businesses which so far has been obvious as such in the eyes of the public.

Goering: That would be excellent.

Fisdiboeck: Out of 17,000 stores 12,000 or 14,000 would be shut down and the remainder aryanized or handed over to the bureau of trustees which is operated by the State.

Goering: I have to say that this proposal is grand. This way, the whole affair would be wound up in Vienna, one of the Jewish capitals, so to speak, by Christmas or by the end of the year.

Funk: We can do the same thing over here. I have prepared a law elaborating that, effective 1 January 1939, Jews shall be prohibited to operate retail stores and wholesale establishments as well as independent artisan shops. They shall be further prohibited from keeping employees or offer any ready products on the market. Wherever a Jewish shop is operated, the police shall shut it down. From 1 January 1939, a Jew can no longer be employed as an enterpriser as stipulated in the law for the Organization of National Labor from 20 January 1934. If a Jew holds a leading position in an establishment without being the enterpriser, his contract may be declared void within 6 weeks by the enterpriser. With the expiration of the contract all claims of the employee, including all claims to maintenance, become obliterated. That is always very disagreeable and a great danger. A Jew cannot be a member of a corporation; Jewish members of corporations shall have to be retired by 31 December 1938. A special authorization is unnecessary. The competent Ministers of the Reich are being authorized to issue the provision necessary for the execution of this law.

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Goering: I believe that we can agree with this law.

(Remark: Yes)

Of course there remain a few things to be straightened out even after 1 January. We shall be able to handle them with these general methods which we shall have to employ for handling all other Jewish property. As for the Jewish stores, we may proceed vigorously; we believe that by Christmas enough buyers shall be found to take over the stores which from now on shall be entirely under pressure. Also the merchandise may be taken the way you have proposed it. To me, all this seems to be prepared in an excellent manner.

Funk: In every single store everything is there.

Schmer: Everything is there, except that we have no control, anymore, over this business with the trustees. I personally am of the opinion that we don't need it at all; so far we have managed quite well with the aryanization. For those few stores that are to be kept open, we shall easily find buyers. All other rooms shall be rented without much ado. There is a great need for this right here in Berlin.

Goering: But my dear friend, that way the Jew will receive the full amount.

Schmer: He will receive the amount that is far below the value, and the aryanizing shall have to be authorized, as before.

Goering: The Jew will receive the amount and won't be put into the account-book.

Schmer: No. We can arrange that later. He cannot swallow the money. The amount is fixed, and under the law the Jew is compelled to report every change in his wealth, so that it can easily be controlled. He won't run away; we'll keep it in the Reich. The only thing you'd have to do is to issue a decree, or to transfer the provisions of Article 7 on to the Ministry for Economic Affairs in order to confiscate the Jewish property. He cannot run away from us.

Goering: Mr Schmer, could not the following be done: Somebody will become aryanized and get 300,000 marks into his hands. He runs into the next best jewelry-store around the corner and buys one piece of jewelry after another, and on the same day disappears across the border.

Schmer: In that case, we'll have to report this change in his property.

Goering: But if he wants to scram'.

Fisdiboeck: The O K on the aryanizing is not being given the minute the price for the purchase is being paid. We do that the following way. The aryanizing is being authorized only under the condition that the price for the purchase is to be paid in instalments lasting over a long period of time, in case the buyer is unable to pay; or, in case payment is being made, that the amount is to be put in the bank of a frozen account.

Goering: We could do the same thing here.

Schmer: In the provisions for the execution of the law we may stipulate that from a certain level on, payment shall have to be made in bonds of the Reich or something similar. That would have to be a decree made to the authorities which O K the aryanizing.

Daluegue: The number of Jewish stores is unknown. Until yesterday, 7500 were reported to us and the number does not increase.

Fisdiboeck: Because of what has happened the day before yesterday in Vienna, 5000 were shut down there. There were 40,000 altogether.

Schmer: Shall the arrangement made in Austria remain?

Goering: Nothing will be changed there.

H1114 - 0050

Fisdiboeck: Everything can be shut down at any time.

Heydrich: I know that a very high limit has been set for registering, 3000 I believe.

Fisdiboeck: More than 5000.

Goering: Is that the same in the Reich?

Fisdiboeck: Yes, in the Reich too. In this connection, I'd like to make a few more remarks. What we are very much concerned with, is the situation regarding the Jewish apartment houses which contribute a large percentage of Jewish wealth. Surprisingly enough, the Jewish national wealth in Austria is reported to amount of 320 million marks only; the value of the

apartment houses alone amounts to 500 million. We should appreciate it very much if the regulation which makes it possible to requisition Jewish property would be made to be valid also for the apartment buildings; thus we would be enabled to have these houses administered by a board of trustees and to give the Jews the right to have a claim on the debit ledger of the Reich. That could also be an occasion to cash the contribution which might be deducted this way in advance. The administration of these blocks of apartment buildings wouldn't be a problem at all. The only thing we'd need for it would be managers, and there'd be plenty of them. We'd like to requisition the apartment buildings and also any bonds that way. This question of the bonds has been left open so far. In Austria, a very large part of Jewish wealth, 266 billion Reichsmarks, is invested in bonds of all kinds in shares or simply in bonds bringing a fixed rate of interest. In my opinion, a danger for the market does not exist because the Ministry for Economic Affairs would have control over these bonds. We'll pay by handling out claims, on the debit-ledger of the Reich. Therefore, the finances of the Reich won't be affected; the Minister for Finance shall only pay 3% for the claims on the debit-ledger of the Reich. He in turn receives internal loans, that means saves money. And if the bonds are not being sold, one might keep them 30 years until these claims on the debit-ledger of the Reich shall be expired.

Funk: Why should Jews not be allowed to keep bonds?

Goering: Because that way he would actually be given a share.

Funk: That is entirely new.

Goering: No. I said very clearly before; bonds and shares.

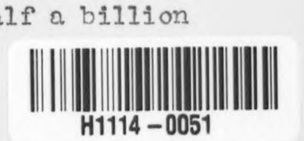
Funk: Shares yes, but not internal loans.

Fisdiboeck: It is certainly better to pay the Jew 3% instead of 4%. We'd have no possibility to control Jewish wealth the minute we'd let him have shares.

Goering: Gentlemen, no arguments. It is out of the question that he'd keep the shares. He'll have to turn them in.

Fisdiboeck: In that case I'd like you to arrange this by calling the shares in so that the stock market won't be ruined. That can very easily be done. They'll be turned in. Administering the shares is also much simpler. The trustee turns the shares over to the depot and receives claims on the debit-ledger of the Reich in their place. With this, the whole affair is settled. The only question is whether you want to recall the shares or not.

Funk: This way, the Reich will become processor of half a billion shares.



Goering: Yes, Yes.

Goebbels: He'll be able to get rid of them according to its needs.

Fisdiboeck: But it is a business based on profits.

v. Krosigk: I am wondering, first whether it will bring us profits. I grant you that, though. But secondly, an entirely new point of view has to be entered here. I can very well see the point in what the Minister, Mr. Fisdiboeck, says. As for the values that otherwise bring fixed rates of interest, it is an entirely new idea to expropriate the Jew also in this, though the intention had been to refrain his status as the owner of the shares.

Fisdiboeck: The reason why this is so very important is that our whole action shall remain without success as long as the Jews shall be in the possession of values, which they may realize quickly and employ for any other undertaking.

Goering: That's it. We want to prevent the Jews from again secretly manipulating against us.

Fisdiboeck: For example, if we don't want the Jews to possess jewelry we can prevent them from having it by allowing them to possess only Internal Loan bonds, that means that they could acquire the jewelry only by paying with bonds.

Goering: Nobody would pay them their claims on the debit-ledger.

Fisdiboeck: They are not transferable.

Goering: Only if authorized.

Heydrich: Is it not possible to issue an order forbidding the Jew to invest his money in certain values, such as art treasures?

Goering: The arrangement with the registration in the debit-ledger is much simpler. Claims on the debit-ledger are not transferable. He cannot do anything with them, and he cannot do much with those 3½%.

Heydrich: But we'll also have to find an arrangement for confiscation of valuable objects in Jewish possession.

Goering: What he has now in his possession, that'll come.

Schmer: Article 7 of the decree states that the use of Jewish wealth in German economy shall be regulated through the Four Year Plan.

Goering: I think Fisdaboeck's proposal is very good. We should give it the form of a draft now, find the apartment buildings, the shares, etc.

Fisdaboeck: I should also like to have a decision made on the following question. In Austria, individuals, not institutions, owe the Jews 184 billion Reichsmarks. This way the Jews certainly have invested money in a way we don't like. That is money which they have loaned out to other Jews, oftener enought to an Aryan. This way, a dependency of the Aryan artisan from the Jewish creditor is created which we do not want. Now the question arises, and I would answer yes. Should trustees not be created to administer these debts and then pay with claims on the debit-ledger, according to demand coming in. The goal of this procedure would be to make the debtor independent from the Jewish creditor, to insert Aryan trusteeship and pay the Jew, as far as his demands could actually be met. Therefore it does not have to be paid. So we should have to insert trusteeship in this case also, but the difference to that in the case of the bonds would be that we won't simply pay but leave the decision for payment up to the trusteeship.

Funk: If word of this debate should reach the public, we'd have a run on the capital market tomorrow.

Fisdiboeck: That's why we have postponed these ideas all the time. We have examples for it that the Jews have sold, head over heel, bonds of internal loans, shares and everything they had.

Goering: I could stop that with a single decree, ordering the immediate stoppage of traffic of Jewish capital. He is punishable who buys from Jews, and his purchase shall be confiscated. I would not do it any other way.

. . . . . .

(# 6 is missing) ...

H1114-0053

Part VII

Frick: The Ministry of the Interior shall have to take part in it.

Goering: I have said so before.

(Shout by Goebbels)

---that is a misunderstanding. That is now the committee which is elaborating on nothing but on this problem which is being tackled. How are the shares, how are the claims on the debit-ledger to be handled? Therefore, I shouldn't like to have anybody else in the Committee, in order to keep it as small as possible.

Buerkel: Is the plan for the arianizing to be discussed also?

Goering: Mr. Fischboeck shall bring that up. This place is the crux of the matter. I hope you have listened properly so that you know exactly what is to be valid for the Sudetengau!
Of course, I too am of the opinion that these economic measures ought to be strengthened by a number of Police-action-Propaganda-measures and cultural displays so that everything shall be fixed now and the Jewry will be slapped this week right and left.

Heydrich: In spite of the elimination of the Jew from the economic life, the main probelm, namely to kick the Jew out of Germany, remains. May I make a few proposals to that effect?
Following a suggestion by the Commissioner of the Reich, we have set up a center for the Emigration of Jews in Vienna, and that way we have eliminated 50,000 Jews from Austria while from the Reich only 19,000 Jews were eliminated during the same period of time; we were so successful because of the cooperation on the part of the competent Ministry for Economic Affairs and of the foreign Charitable organizations.

Goering: The main thing is, you cooperated with the local leaders of the "Green Frontier".

Heydrich: That amounted to a very small number, your excellency. Illegall---

Goering: This story has gone through the whole world-press. During the first night the Jews were expulsed into Checkoslovakia. The next morning, the Checks grabbed them and pushed them into Hungary. From Hungary, they were returned to Germany and from there into Checkoslovakia. They travelled around and around that way. They landed finally on an old Barge in the Danube. There they lived, and wherever they tried to go ashore, they were barred.

Heydrich: That was the report. There weren't even 100 Jews.

Goering: For practically two weeks, a number of Jews left every midnight. That was in the Burgenland.

Heydrich: At least 45,000 Jews were made to leave the country by legal measures.

Goering: How was that possible?

Heydrich: Through the Jewish Kulturgemeinde, we extracted a certain amount of money from the rich Jews who wanted to emigrate. By paying this amount, and an additional sum in foreign currency, they made it possible for a number of poor Jews to leave. The problem was not to make the rich Jew leave but to get rid of the Jewish mob.

Goering: But children, did you ever think this through? It doesn't help us to extract hundreds of thousands from the Jewish mob. Have you ever thought of it that this procedure may cost us so much foreign currency that in the end we won't be able to hold out.

Heydrich: Only what the Jew has had in foreign currency.

(Goering---agreed)

This way. May I propose that we set up a similar procedure for the

Reich, with the cooperation of the competent government agencies, and that we then find a solution for the Reich, based on our experiences, after having corrected the mistakes, the General Field Marshall has so rightly pointed out to us.

(Goering:--agreed)

As another means of getting the Jews out, measures for Emigration ought to be taken in the rest of the Reich for the next 8 to 10 years. The highest number of Jews we can possibly get out during one year is 8-10,000. Therefore, a great number of Jews will remain. Because of the Arianizing and other restrictions Jewry will become unemployed. The remaining Jews gradually become proletarians. Therefore, I shall have to take steps;to isolate the Jew so he won't enter into the German normal routine of life. On the other hand, I shall have to restrict the Jew to a small circle of consumers, but I shall have to permit certain activities within professions; lawyers, doctors, barbers etc. This question shall also have to be examined.

As for the isolation, I'd like to make a few proposals regarding police measures which are important also because of their psychological effect on public opinion. For example, who is Jewish according to the Nurnberg laws, shall have to wear a certain insignia. That is a possibility which shall facilitate many other things. I don't see any danger of excuses, and it shall make our relationship with the foreign Jew easier.

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Goering: A uniform!

Heydrich:An insignia. This way we could also put an end to it that the foreign Jews who don't look different from ours, are being molested.

Goering: But, my dear Heydrich, you won't be able to avoid the creation of ghettos on a very large scale, in all the cities. They shall have to be created.

Heydrich: As for the question of ghettos, I'd like to make my position clear right away. From the point of view of the police, I don't think a ghetto in the form of completely segregated districts where only Jews would live, can be put up. We could not control a ghetto where the Jews congregate amidst the whole Jewish people. It would remain the permanent hideout for criminals and also for epidemnics and the like. We don't want to let the Jew live in the same house with the German population; but today the German population, their blocks or houses, force the Jew to behave himself. The control of the Jew through the watchful eye of the whole population is better than having him by the thousands in a district where I cannot properly establish a control over his daily life through uniformed agents.

Goering: We'd only have to forbid long-distance calls.

Heydrich: Still I could not completely stop the Jews from communicating out of their districts.

Goering: And in towns all of their own?

Heydrich: If I could put them into towns entirely their own, yes. But then these towns would be such a heaven for criminals of all sorts that they would be a terrific danger. I'd take different steps. I'd restrict the movement of the Jews and would say; In Munich, the governmental district and the district----

Goering: Wait a minute! I don't care so much for it that the Jews don't appear in spots where I don't want them. My point is this one; if one Jew won't have any more work, he'll have to live modestly. He won't be able to go far on his 5⅓%, to restaurants, etc. He'll have to work more. That'll bring about a concentration of Jewry which may even facilitate control. You will know that in a particular house only Jews are living. We shall also have concntrated Jewish butchers, barbers, grocers etc. in certain streets. The question is of ocurse whether we want to go on tolerating that.

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If not, the Jew shall have to buy from the Arian.

Heydrich: No, I'd say that for the necessities in daily life, the German won't serve the Jew anymore.

Goering: One moment. You cannot let him starve. But there'll be the following difficulty. If you say that the Jews will be able to have so and so many retail stores, then they'll again be in business, and they'll continually have to sell for the wholesaler.

Schmer: In a small town that wouldn't work at all.

Goering: It could only be worked out if you'd reserve inadvance whole districts or whole towns for the Jews. Otherwise, you'll have to have only Germans do business, and the Jew shall have to buy from them. You cannot set up a Jewish barbershop. The Jew will have to buy fodd and stockings.

Heydrich: We'll have to decide whether we want that or not.

Goering: I'd like to make a decision on that right now. We cannot make another sub-division here. We cannot argue: so and so many stores will remain for the Jew because then again no control will be possible since these stores in turn would have to work with wholesale stores. I'd say, all stores should be Arian stores, and the Jew may buy there. One may go one step further and say that these and these stores will probably be frequented mostly by Jews. You may set up certain barbershops operated by Jews. You may make concessions in order to channel certain professions into certain streets for certain tasks. But not stores.

Heydrich: What about the ghetto? Would the Jew have to go to an Arian district to buy.

Goering: No. I'd say that enough German storekeepers would love to dwell in the Ghetto if they could do some business there. I wouldn't alter the principle that the Jew shall have no more say in German Economy.

Heydrich: I shouldn't like to comment on that. Now a few things which are important also form a psychological angle.

Goering: Once we'd have a ghetto, we'd find out what stores ought to be in there, and we'd be able to say;you, the Jew so and so, together with so and so, shal take care of the delivery of goods. And a German wholesale-firm will be ordered to deliver the goods for this Jewish store. This store would then not be a retail-shop but a cooperative-store, a cooperative one for Jews.

Heydrich: All these measures will eventually lead to the institution of the ghetto. I'd say one shouldn't want to build a ghetto. But these measures, if carried through as outlined here, shall automatically drive the Jews into a ghetto.

Funk: The Jews will have to move quite close together. What are 3 million? Everyone will have to stand up for the next fellow. The individual alone will starve.

Goering: Now, as to what Minister Goebbels has said before, namely compulsory renting. Now, the Jewish tenants will be together.

Heydrich: As an additional measure, I'd propose to withdraw from the Jews all personal papers such as permits and drivers licenses. No Jew should be allowed to own a car, neither should he be permitted to drive because that way he'd endanger German life. By not being permitted to live in certain districts, he should be furthermore restricted to move about so freely. I'd say the Royal Square in Munich, the Reichsweihestatte, is not to be entered any more within a certain radius by Jews. The same would go for establishments of culture, border fences,military installations. Furthermore, like

Minister Dr. Goebbels has said before, exclusion of the Jews from public theaters, movie houses etc. As for cultural activities, I'd like to say this; cultural activities in holiday resorts may be considered an additional feature, not absolutely necessary for the individual. Many German Volksgenossen are unable to improve their health through a stay at a resort town. I don't see why the Jew should go to these places at all.

Goering: To health spas, no.

Heydrich: Well, then I'd like to propose the same thing for hospitals. A Jew shall not lie in a hospital together with Arian Volkgenossen.

Goering:We'll have to manage that gradually.

H1114-0056

Heydrich: The same applies to public conveyances.

Goering: Are there no Jewish Sanatariums and Jewish hospitals? (Remarks--Yes!) We'll have to finagle all this. These things will have to be straightened out one right after another.

Heydrich: I only meant to secure your approval in principle so that we may start out on all this.

Goering: One more question, gentleman: What would you think the situation would be if I'd announce today that Jewry shall have to contribute this 1 billion as a punishment?

Buerckel: The Viennese would agree to this whole-heartedly.

Goebbels: I wonder if the Jews would have a chance to pull out of this, and to put something on the side.

Brinkmann:They'd be subject to punishment.

V. Krosigk: Mr. Fischboeck, one question, Could this authorization be ordered without their closing out their securities?

Funk: They are all registered. They'll also have to register the money.

V. Krosigk: But for the time being they may dispose of it.

Goering: It won't help them to cash them all. They can't get rid of the money.

Funk: They'll be the ones to have the damage if they sell their stocks and bonds.

Fischiboeck: There is a certain danger, But I don't think it is very great. But only then, when all the other measures shall definitely be carried out during next week.

V. Kronigk: They have to be taken during the next week at the latest.

Goering: I would make that a condition.

Fischiboeck: Maybe it is good that we put ourselves under pressure this way.

Goering: I shall close the wording this way; that German Jewry shall, as punishment fortheir abominable crimes etc. etc. have to make a contribution of 1 billion. That'll work. The pigs won't commit another murder. Incidentally, I'd like to say again that I would not like to be a Jew:in Germany.

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V. Krosigk: Therefore, I'd like to emphasize what Mr. Heydrich has said in the beginning; that we'll have to try everything possible, by way of additional exports, to shove the Jews into foreign countries. The decisive factor is that we don't want the society-proletariat here. They'll always be a terrific liability for us.

(Frick;--"and a danger!")

I don't imagine the prospect of the ghetto is very nice. The idea of the ghetto is not a very agreeable one. Therefore, the goal must be, like Heydrich said, to move out whatever we can!

Goering: The second point is this. If, in the near future, the German reich should come into conflict with foreign powers, it goes without saying that we in Germany should first of all let it come to a showdown with the Jews. Besides that, the Fuehrer shall now make an attempt with those foreign powers who have brought the Jewish question up, in order to solve the Madagascar project. He has explained it all to me on 9 November. There is no other way. He'll tell the other countries. "What are you talking about the Jew for?-Take him!" Another proposal may be made. The Jews, gotten rid of may buy territory for their "co-religionists" in North America, Canada or elsewhere.

I wish to summarize: The Minister of Economic Affairs shall direct the committee and he shall in one form or another, take all steps necessary within the next few days.

Blerning: I fear that during the next few days, beginning Monday, the Jews will start to sell bonds on internal loans for hundreds of thousands, in order to provide themselves with means. Since we hold the course of the internal loan in order to sell more bonds, The Reich-Treasury, Loan-Committee or the Reich Minister for Finance should have to back this internal loan.

Goering: In what way could the Jew bring his bonds on the market?

(Remark;--"Sell them")

To Whom?

(Remark:--on the stock market.
He orders a bank to do it.)

Well, I'll prohibit selling internal loan bonds for three days.

Blerning: That could be done only through a decree.

Goering: I can't see any advantage for the Jew. He won't know himself how and he'll have to pay. On the contrary, I believe he won't move.

Goebbels: For the time being he is small and ugly and stays at home.

Goering: I don't think it would be logical. Otherwise we'll have to do it. The reason why I want this decree in a hurry is that for the time being we have peace but who can guarantee that there won't be new trouble by Saturday or Sunday. Once and for all I want to eliminate individual acts. The Reich has taken the Affair in its own hand. The Jew can only sell. He can't do a thing. He'll have to pay. At this moment, the individual Jew won't think of throwing anything on the market. There'll be some chatter first, and then they will begin to run to us. They'll look for those great Aryans with whom, they'll think they may have some luck., the so-called various mail-boxes of the Reich with whom they can lodge their protests. These people will run my door in. All that takes some time, and by then we'll be ready.

Daluegue: May we issue the order for confiscating the cars?

Goering: Also the Ministry of the Interior and the Police will have to think over, what measures will have to be taken. I thank you.

(Conference closed at 2.40 P.M.)

6 October 1945.

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt. Inf. O-133 55 67, Hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the attached is a true and correct translation of the Stenographic Report of the meeting on "The Jewish Question" under the chairmanship of Field Marshall Goering in the Reichs Air Force on 12 November 1938--11 O'clock.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt. Inf.
O-133 55 67

PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2000 PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

I

Source: Reichsgesetzblatt, Part I, No. 100, of 16 September 1935

H1114 - 0059

Law for the Protection of German Blood and German Honor of 15 September 1935

Thoroughly convinced by the knowledge that the purity of German blood is essential for the further existence of the German people and inturned by the inflexible will to safe-guard the German nation for the entire future. The Reichs Parliament (Reichstag) has resolved upon the following law unanimously which is promulgated herewith:

Section L

1. Marriages between Jews and nationals of German or kindred blood are forbidden. Marriages concluded in defiance of this law are void, even if, for the purpose of evading this law, they are concluded abroad.

2. Proceedings for annulment may be initiated only by the Public Prosecutor.

Section 2

Relations outside marriage between Jews and nationals of German or kindred blood are forbidden.

Section 3

Jews will not be permitted to employ female nationals of German or kindred blood in their household.

Section 4

1. Jews are forbidden to hoist the Reichs and national flag and to present the colors of the Reich.

2. On the other hand they are permitted to present the Jewish colors. The exercise of this authority is protected by the State.

Section 5

1. Who acts contrary to the prohibition of section 1 will be punished with hard labor.

2. The man who acts contrary to the prohibition of section 2 will be punished with imprisonment or with hard labor.

3. Who acts contrary to the provisions of sections 3 or 4 will be punished with imprisonment up to a year and with a fine or with one of these penalties.

Section 6

The Reich Minister of the Interior in agreement with the Deputy of the Fuehrer and the Reich Minister of Justice will issue the legal and administrative regulations which are required for the implementation and supplementation of this law.

Section 7

The law will become effective on the day after the promulgation, section 3 however only on the 1 January 1936.

Nurnberg, the 15 September 1935 at the Reich Party Rally of freedom.

The Fuehrer and Reich Chancellor
Adolf Hitler

The Reich Minister of Interior
Frick

The Reich Minister of Justice
Dr. Gurtner

The Deputy of the Fuehrer
R. Hess

Reich Minister without portfolio

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 2000 PS

17 November 1945

I, MR. T.W. SCHONFELD, 51029, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct partial translation of Document No. 2000 PS.

T.W. SCHONFELD
51029

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2022-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

(Excerpt)

1933 REICHSGESETZBLATT, PART I, PAGE 225

Law agsinst overcrowding of German Schools
and Higher Institutions
of 25 April 1933

Gesetz gegen die Uberfüllung deutscher
Schulen und Hochschulen
vom 25. April 1933

The Reich Government has enacted the following law that is promulgated herewith:

. . . . . .

Article 3

In those special schools and faculties where the number of pupils and students is greatly disproportionate to professional demand, the number of registered students must be reduced during the school year 1933 as far as it is, without excessive rigor, consistent with a proper proportion.

Article 4

The number of non-Aryan Germans, within the meaning of the Law for the Restoration of the Professional Civil Service, of 7 April 1933 (RGBl I, p 175), who may be admitted to schools, colleges and universities, must not exceed a number proportionate to the Aryan students in each school, college or university compared to the percentage of non-Aryans within the entire German population. This proportion is fixed uniformly for the whole Reich.

If, in accordance with Article 3 the number of pupils and students is to be reduced, there is likewise a proper proportion to be established between the total number of students and the number of non-Aryans. In doing so a somewhat higher proportion may be fixed.

Clauses 1 and 2 do not apply in the cases of non-Aryans, whose fathers have fought at the front during the World War for Germany or her allies, or to children whose parents were married before the enactment of this law, if the father or mother or two of the grandparents are of Aryan origin. The number of these students is not to be included when calculating the quota of non-Aryans.

. . . . . .

Article 7

The decree is valid upon promulgation.

Berlin, 25 April 1933

The Reich Chancellor
Adolf Hitler
The Reich Minister of the Interior
Frick

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CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO 2022-PS

17 October 1945

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt Inf, 0-1335567, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of the indicated excerpts of Document 2022-PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt Inf

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2083-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

1933 REICHSGESETZBLATT, PART I, PAGE 713

EDITORIAL LAW
4 October 1933

"Schriftleitergesetz. Vom 4 Oktober 1933".

The Reich Government has resolved upon the following law, which is hereby published:

Part One
The Editorial Profession

H1114-0062

Section 1

The cooperative work carried on as main employment or based upon appointment to the position of chief editor in the shaping of the intellectual contents by written word, dissemination of news or pictures of the newspapers or political periodicals, which are published within the area of the Reich, is a public task, which is regulated as to its professional duties and rights by the state through this law. Its bearers are called editors. Nobody may call himself an editor who is not entitled to do so, according to this law.

Section 2

(1) Newspapers and periodicals are printed matters which appear in regular sequence at intervals of at most 3 months, without limiting their circulation to a certain group of persons.

(2) All reproductions of writings or illustrations, destined for dissemination, which are produced by means of a mass reproduction process are to be considered as printed matter.

Section 3

(1) The provisions of this law relating to newspapers are valid also for political periodicals.

(2) This law does not apply to newspapers and periodicals which are published by official order.

(3) The Reich Minister of Public Enlightenment and Propaganda will determine which periodicals are to be considered as political within the meaning of the law. In case the periodical affects a certain vocational field, he will make the decision in agreement with the highest Reich or State agency concerned.

Section 4

Cooperation in the shaping of the intellectual contents of the German newspapers is also considered as such, if it does not take place in the management of a newspaper, but in an establishment, which is to supply newspapers with intellectual contents, (written word, news, or pictures).

Part Two
Admission to the Profession of Editor.

Section 5

Persons who can be editors are only those who:

1. possess the German citizenship,
2. have not lost the civic rights (buergerliche Ehrenrechte) and the qualification for the tenure of public offices,

3. are of Aryan descent, and are not married to a person of non-Aryan descent,
4. have completed the 21st year of age,
5. are capable of handling business,
6. have been trained in the profession,
7. have the qualities which the task of exerting intellectual influence upon the public requires.

Section 6

For the requirement of the Aryan descent and the Aryan marriage, section 1a of the Reich Law for Officials (Reichsbeamtengesetz) and the provisions issued for its implementation will be applied.

Section 7

(1) Whoever has acquired the knowledge of an editor by training for at least one year (editor in apprenticeship) with the editorial staff of a German newspaper or an establishment of the kind mentioned in Section 4 and can prove this by certificate to the editorial staff will be considered as professionally trained. The apprenticeship served with a foreign newspaper may be made equivalent to the apprenticeship served with a German paper by means of the implementation order.

(2) The provisions of this law also pertain to the editors in apprenticeship with the exception of Section 5, Sub-sections 4, 5, and 6.

Section 8

The admission to the editorial profession will be effected by entry upon request in the professional editors' list. The professional rosters are kept by the offices of the regional associations (Landesverbände) of the German press. (Section 24, Sub-section 2). The registration will be passed upon by the head of Regional association. He must decree the registration, if the requirements which are set fort in Section 5 are fulfilled. He has to reject it if the Reichsminister for Public Enlightenment and Propaganda protests.

Section 9

(1) Upon application by the head of the regional association the head of the Reich Association of the German Press (Section 24) with the approval of Reich Minister of Public Enlightenment and Propaganda may permit exceptions from the requirements set forth (Section 5, Nos. 1, 3, and 6.). This exception can be limited to certain branches of the activity of an editor. In this case the Reich Minister of Public Enlightenment and Propaganda grants the permission in accordance with the highest competent Reich or State authority.

(2) Exemption from the requirement of German (Reich) citizenship is to be granted to those of German origin if no special objections exist.

Section 10

The nominator must be notified in writing together with a statement of reasons of a decision by the head of the Land Association (Landesverband) rejecting an entry into the professional roster. The nominator may call for a decision by the professional court within four weeks after the notice. The appeal is not permitted if the circumstances fall within the purview of Section 8, 5th sentence.

Section 11

The head of the Land Association is required to decree the deletion of an entry in the professional roster if the requirements set forth in Section 5, Nos. 1, 2, 5, are not present, or the data furnished under Nos. 1-6 has been found incorrect, or the editor has given up his profession. Section 10, sentences 1 and 2 are correspondingly applicable.

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H1114-0064

Part Three
Exercise of the Profession of an Editor

Section 12

By registration in the professional roster, the editor becomes entitled to execute his profession with German newspapers or with German enterprises of the kind described in Section 4. If he moves into the district of a different Land Association, he will be transferred to the respective professional roster without further examination.

Section 13

Editors are charged to treat their subjects truthfully and to judge them according to the best of their knowledge.

Section 14

Editors are especially bound to keep out of the newspapers anything which:

1. in any manner is misleading to the public, makes selfish aims with community aims,
2. tends to weaken the strength of the German Reich, outwardly or inwardly, the common will of the German people, the German defense ability, culture or economy, or offends the religious sentiments of others,
3. offends the honor and dignity of a German,
4. illegally offends the honor or the welfare of another, hurts his reputation, makes him ridiculous or contemptible,
5. is immoral for other reasons.

Section 15

Editors are bound to exercise their profession conscientiously and by their behavior inside or outside their professional activities prove themselves worthy of the respect which this profession demands.

Section 16

The publisher of a newspaper may commit an editor by means of a contract to observe the fundamental policies of a newspaper. The public duties and rights of the editor which derive from Sections 14 to 15, cannot be affected by policies.

Section 17

Contracts for the hiring of an editor must be in writing.

Section 18

The publisher of a newspaper must appoint an editor-in-chief and is required to report his name in writing to the Land Association concerned.

Section 19

The editor-in-chief is required to draw up in writing a plan for distribution of work, from which must be evident what part of the tasks of editing are to be taken by each editor and to what extent he has the authority to issue directions to other editors, in accordance with the terms of the contracts of employment and the supplementary directives of the publisher.

Section 20

(1) Editors of a newspaper are responsible under professional, criminal and civil law, for its intellectual content insofar as they themselves wrote or selected it. The responsibility under criminal or civil law of other persons is not thereby excluded.

(2) The chief editor is responsible for the over-all editorial policy of the newspaper.

(3) The editor-in-chief is required:

(a) to take care that only such contributions are accepted as have been written or selected for acceptance by an editor.

(b) to take care that the first and last names as well as the residence of the editor-in-chief and his deputies, as well as that of each editor to whom a specific part of the direction of a newspaper is delegated, is reported.

(c) upon request to give information to anyone establishing a legal interest therein, as to which editor bears the responsibility for a contribution, insofar as this is not evident from the data under subdivision b.

Section 21

Editors who cooperate in the shaping of the intellectual contents of a newspaper by their activity with an enterprise of the kind mentioned in Section 4, are responsible for the contents to the extent of their cooperation.

Part Four

Protection of the Editorial Profession Afforded by the Laws Relating to Association.

H1114-0065

Section 22

The editorial group as a whole will watch over the fulfillment of duty on the part of individual professional colleagues and will look after their rights and their welfare.

Section 23

Editors are legally united in the Reich Association of the German Press (Reichsverband der Deutschen Presse). By virtue of his registration on the professional roster every editor belongs to it. By virtue of this law the Reich Association becomes a public corporation. It has its seat in Berlin.

Section 24

(1) The Reich Minister for Public Enlightenment and Propaganda will appoint the head of the Reich Association who will issue a charter for the Reich Association, which will require the approval of the Minister. The head of the Reich Association will appoint an advisory councillor.

(2) The Reich Association is organized in Land Associations. Further details are regulated by the charter. Editors who live abroad must belong to a Land Association in whose district there is a newspaper or an establishment of the kind outlined in Section 4, by which they are employed.

Section 25

(1) The Reich Association is required:

1. to establish educational, advanced training and welfare institutions for the editors,
2. to give expert advice to Reich and Land authorities,
3. to cooperate in the making of stipulations for employment of editors,
4. upon request of one party, to negotiate among editors, and to settle differences in case both parties agree,
5. to maintain professional courts for the press.

(2) The Reich Association may assume additional duties for the achievement of the purposes provided for in Section 22.

(3) The Reich Association is authorized to impose dues on its members in order to meet its expenses. The regulations governing this must have the approval of Reich Minister for Public Enlightenment and Propaganda. The dues are to be collected like public taxes.

Section 26

The Reich Minister for Public Enlightenment and Propaganda will exercise supervision to ensure that the Reich Association fulfills tasks which have been assigned to it.

Section 27

(1) Professional Courts (Berufsgerichte) will be established for the protection of the editorial profession.

(2) Professional Courts of the first instance are the District Courts (Bezirksgerichte) of the Press. Professional Courts of the second instance is the Press Court (Pressegerichtshof) in Berlin.

Section 28

The Professional Courts have jurisdiction:

1. to try and to decide whether the registration in the professional roster for cases set forth in Section 10 is to be decreed.
2. to try and to decide upon removals under Section 11.
3. to interpret termination clauses in editors' contracts of employment (Anstellungsverhaeltnisses) under Section 30.
4. to try and to decide offenses of a professional nature on the part of editors (proceedings of an honor court).

Section 29

The termination of employment must be in writing and must contain a statement of reasons.

Section 30

A publisher may dismiss an editor because of the views expressed by him in the newspaper only if they are in conflict with the public professional duties of an editor or if they contravene the agreed policies. The Professional Court will, at the request of the editor, state whether the dismissal, in its opinion, has been contrary to the provisions of the preceding sentence or amounts to an evasion of them. Legal proceedings before the regular courts, if any have been initiated, are to be deferred until the requested opinion has been obtained.

Section 31

(1) An editor who fails in his public professional duties, as set forth in Sections 13 to 15, 19, 20, subsection 3, commits a professional misdemeanor. In such case the Professional Court may:

1. warn the editor,
2. punish him with a fine not exceeding the sum of one month's professional earning,
3. decree the removal of his name from the professional roster.

(2) His license to exercise the editorial profession and to call himself an editor is terminated with such removal.

(3) The Professional Court may temporarily deny an editor, against whom proceedings in an honorary court have been instituted, the right to exercise his profession.

Section 32

Professional Courts shall consist of the President and the lay judges (Beisitzer). Alternates are to be appointed for the President and the lay judges. The President and the lay judges must be eligible for the office of judge or for higher administrative offices. They must possess judicial independence. The lay judges and their alternates have to be editors and publishers in equal numbers. All members of the Professional Courts are appointed by the Reich Minister for Public Enlightenment and Propaganda. The head of the Reich Association will nominate the editors, while the head of the Organizations of Publishers in the Reich Press Chamber will nominate the publishers.

Section 33

The District Press Courts will five members, the Press Court (Pressegerichtshof) with 7 members, the President being included in both cases.

Section 34

The procedure before the Professional Courts will be regulated by a code of procedure which is decreed by the Reich Minister for Public Enlightenment and Propaganda in agreement with the Reich Minister for Justice after obtaining the opinion of the head of the Reich Association.

Section 35

The Reich Minister for Public Enlightenment and Propaganda may decree the removal of an editor from the professional list independent of the proceedings of the Professional Court, if he deems it necessary for pressing reasons of public welfare.

Part Five
Protection of the Editorial Profession
Afforded by the Penal Laws

H1114-0067

Section 36

Whosoever works as an editor despite the fact he is not registered in the professional rosters, or despite the fact that the exercise of his profession has been prohibited temporarily, will be punished with imprisonment up to one year, or fined.

Section 37

A publisher who entrusts a person who is not registered in the professional rosters or an editor who has been temporarily suspended from the exercise of his profession with the work of an editor as a main profession, or who maintains a newspaper without having appointed a chief editor, according to Section 18, will be punished by imprisonment of up to 3 months or by a fine.

Section 38

An editor who demands, accepts a promise of, or accepts a remuneration or any other advantage for an action which violates Sections 13 or 14, will be punished with imprisonment or fined.

Section 39

Whosoever attempts to induce an editor or a publisher or his deputy, by an offer, promise or granting an advantage, to undertake, bring about or tolerate the shaping of the intellectual content of a newspaper, in violation of Sections 13 or 14, will be punished with imprisonment or fined for bribery of the press.

Section 40

(1) Whosoever attempts to induce an editor or a publisher or his deputy by means of threats to undertake, bring about or tolerate the shaping of the intellectual content of a newspaper in violation of Sections 13 or 14, will be punished with imprisonment or fined for unlawful interference with the press.

(2) If the unlawful interference with the press is exerted by misuse of the dependent employee-status of the editor, then the punishment must be not less than 3 months imprisonment.

Section 41

In cases under Sections 38 to 40 the judgment may include loss of civil rights in addition to imprisonment.

Section 42

Whosoever assumes the title of an editor, despite the fact he is not registered in the professional roster, will be punished by fine of up to 150 Reichsmark or by imprisonment (haft).

Section 43

The license of a publisher against whom there is a final judgment for violation of provisions contained in Sections 37, 39 and 40, may be revoked by the administrative authority having jurisdiction in such matters under the laws of the State (Land).

Part Six
Concluding Provisions

Section 44

Regulations enabling delegates of a law-making body to limit prosecutions are not applicable to cases under sections 31 to 35 of this law.

Section 45

(1) Sections 7, 8, of the Reich Law relating to the Press of 7 May 1874 (RGB I page 65) are not applicable to newspapers and political periodicals.

(2) Otherwise the provisions of the Reich Press Law relating to the responsible Editor in charge (Redakteur) are applicable to the responsible editor (Schriftleiter or Hauptschriftleiter) of newspapers and political periodicals, insofar as Section 20, subsection 1 and Section 21 of this law are concerned.

Section 46

The Reich Minister for Popular Enlightenment and Propaganda in agreement with the other Reich Ministers concerned may issue directives for the execution of these laws and for conversion from the old legal basis to the new one.

Section 47

The Reich Minister for Public Enlightenment and Propaganda will set the date on which this law becomes valid.

Berlin, 4 October 1933

The Reich Chancellor
Adolf Hitler

The Reich Minister for Public
Enlightenment and Propaganda
Dr. Goebbels

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. _____

10 November 1945

I, A. OLSEN, 2nd Lt., AUS, 02015976, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages: and that the above is a correct and true translation of Document No. _____.

A. OLSEN
2nd Lt., AUS
02015976

H1114-0070

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 2084-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

1933 REICHSGESETZBLATT PART I, NO. 40 PAGE 215

LAW ON THE FORMATION OF STUDENT - ORGANIZATIONS AT SCIENTIFIC UNIVERSITIES.

22 APRIL 1933.

GESETZ UEBER DIE BILDUNG VON STUDENTENSCHAFTEN AN DEN WISSENSCHAFTLICHEN HOCHSCHULEN.

VOM 22. APRIL 1933.

The Government of the Reich has decreed the following law which is promulgated herewith:

Section 1

Students of German descent and mother tongue, fully registered with a scientific University shall constitute the Student - body of such University, regardless of their citizenship:

Section 2

The Student - body is a part of the University and represents the students as a whole.
It shall be instrumental in ensuring that students fulfill their duties towards the people, the State, and the University.

Section 3

Details relating to organization and work of the student - bodies will be determined by Land governements' Student Regulations and by the by - laws of the Universities and the Student - bodies.

Berlin, 22 April 1933.

The Reich Chancellor
ADOLF HITLER

The Reich Minister of the Interior
FRICK

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT 2084-PS

I, Arne Olsen 2nd Lt., A U S , 02015976, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages, and that the above is a true and correct translation of the Document No. 2084-PS .

ARNE OLSEN

A U S, 02015976

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2409-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL
(EXCERPTS)

Translation of exerpts on pages 290, 291, 292 of the book
"Vom Kaiserhof zur Reichskanzlei"
(From the Imperial House to the Reich Chancellory)
By Dr. Joseph Goebbels
Published by
"Zentralverlag der NSDAP, Franz Eher Nachf"
Munich

(Original Page 290)

The call for the boycott was approved by the entire cabinet.

The Ministry has also been reorganized. Now we can start the work on a large scale.

30 March 1933.

The organization of the boycott is perfected. We now need only to press a button and it will start.

31 March 1933.

Many are downcast and are seeing ghosts. They believe that boycott would lead to war. If we offer resistance, we will but gain respect for us.

We are having a last discussion among a small circle and resolve that the boycott shall start tomorrow with all severity. It will be sustained for one day and than halted by an interval
(Original Page 291) until Wednesday. If the agitation abroad will come to an end, then the boycott will be stopped, if not, the struggle will continue to the bitter end. Now the German Jews shall influence their racial comrades in the whole world, in order to save their own necks here.

I deliver an explanation with reference to this at the press conferences; there is breathless silence. There the slogan fits: The Jews have a Jew's fear.

In the evening I speak before the deputies at the Tennis Halls. The speech is transmitted over the radio by all broadcasting stations. I explain once again the entire situation and the necessity, which forces the boycott on us almost irrevocably.

This speech will enlighten the whole country. And tomorrow the boycott will start.

1 April 1933.

The boycott against the world atrocity propaganda has incited Berlin and the entire Reich to the fullest extent. For my own information I drive through the Taucutzien street. All Jewish stores are closed. At their entrances SA sentries are standing. The public has declared its solidarity everywhere. An exemplary discipline prevails. An imposing spectacle! Everything takes its course in the utmost tranquility, within the Reich too.

(Original Page 292)

2 April 1933.

The effects of our boycott are already plainly to be felt. The

foreign countries are slowly coming to reason. The world will learn to understand, that it does not do any good, to try to learn facts about Germany through Jewish emigrants.

We are facing a compaign to conquer with intellect, which will have to be carried out in the world in exactly the same manner, as we have carried it out inside Germany herself.

In the end, the world will learn to understand us.

3 April 1933.

Today, they had better give up Germany and make no such ado of their sorrows. For, the more they talk about it, the more acute the Jewish question will grow, and as soon as the world will begin to concern itself with it, then this problem will always be solved to the disadvantage of the Jews.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 2409-PS

18 November 1945.

I, MISS MARGOT BOATWRIGHT, XO46273, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a correct and true translation of Document No. 2409-PS.

MISS MARGOT BOATWRIGHT,
XO46273.

PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOC. NO. 2410-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Voelkischer Beobachter, South German Edition, Friday, 31 March 1933

No. 90 Vol. 46. Munich

Voelkischer Beobachter Sueddeutsche Ausgabe Freitag, 31 Maerz 1933

90.Ausg. 46. Jahrg. Muenchen

Article by Julius STREICHER on the "coming popular action" under banner headline, "Beat the World Enemy"

H1114 - 0073

(page 1, col. 1-col.4)

"The same Jew who plunged the German people into the blood-letting of the World War and who committed on it the crime of the November Revolution, is now engaged in stabbing Germany, recovering from its shame and misery, in the back. It should be accomplished with the same methods with which World Jewry (Alljuda) committed the crime of the World War. The Jew is again engaged in poisoning the public opinion. World Jewry is engaged again in slandering the German people as a people of Huns and barbarians. For weeks the Jewish press in France, England, America and Poland spread its lies to the world that the eyes of the Communists who are captured in Germany are being gouged out, that protective-custody prisoners (Schutzhaeftlinge) are being tortured to death and that Jewish pogroms are carried out. And again the Jew stirs up the foreign nations, who are thus deceived and cheated, against Germany. And in order that the awakening Germany, the Germany of Adolf Hitler, should collapse at the very start, the racial comrades of the Jews who live in Germany conduct a shameless boycott campaign abroad against German products. "Do not buy German merchandise!" yells the Jewish press-clique to the world. And: "Judah declares war against Germany!"

Why is all this? Why the hate of the Jews against the new Germany? A new Germany was heralded by the bells of Potsdam. A Germany which shattered the hope of the Jews that they would be able to continue their lives as drones and bloodsuckers on the German people without being checked. The Marxist and bourgeois parties protecting the Jews (Judenschutzpartei) lie battered on the ground and with them the Jewish hope is shattered that they will be able to reconquer their lost power over the German people from within. Hence the Jewish fury. Hence the Jewish hatred. Hence the Jewish atrocity accusations and boycott agitation abroad.

But even this last hope of theirs shall be frustrated! Millions of Germans longed to see the day on which the German people would be shaken up in its entirety to recognize at last the world enemy in the Jew. World Jewry intended to do harm to the German people and has done good. At 10 A.M. Saturday 1 April, the defensive action of the German people against the Jewish world criminal will begin. A defensive fight begins, such as never has been dared before throughout the centuries. World Jewry asked for the fight, it is to have it! It is to have it until it shall have recognized that the Germany of the brown battalions is not a Germany of cowardice and of a submission. World Jewry is to have the fight until victory shall be ours!

National Socialists! Strike the world enemy! And if the world were full of devils, still we must succeed!"

* * * * * * * * *

17 November 1945

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
of DOCUMENT NO. 2410-PS

I, WILLARD EVANS SKIDMORE, Lt. (jg) USNR, 391590, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 2410-PS.

WILLARD EVANS SKIDMORE
Lt. (jg) USNR
391590

PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 2427 PS
OFFICE OF U. S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

NATIONAL POLITICAL ENLIGHTENMENT PAMPHLETS NO. 5

The Racial Awakening of the German Nation
by Dr. Rudolf Frercks
Propaganda Publishing Co. Paul Hochmuth, Berlin W 35

(Nationalpolitische Aufklärungsschriften, Heft 5 Das rassische Erwachen des deutschen Volkes)
von Dr. Rudolf Frercks
Im Propaganda-Verlag Paul Hochmuth, Berlin W 35)

H1114-0074

Excerpt on pages 24-25:

It has often been said that National Socialism is purely negative and destructive in its attitude toward the racial question and that its material substance is the rowdy anti-Semitism. This reproach does not affect the essential point and disregards entirely the success and aim of the work toward racial education. In the Jewish question, which was our most tangible one, a whole generation that only learned to see men in men has recognized the importance of the racial question for their own people as well as for the rest of the world. The whole treatment of the Jewish problem in the years prior to our seizure of power is to be regarded essentially from the point of view of the political education of the German people, who had lost to a dangerous degree all racial instinct.

In this question, which appeared in its own light in Germany, the eyes of many Germans were opened, and with the simultaneous appeal to all heroic and manly values of the German people there arose the racial selection of political fighting natures, which today represents the leadership of the new state.

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CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 2427 PS

18 November 1945

I, VIRGINIA VON SCHON, x046318, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the German and English languages; and that the above is a correct and true translation of the indicated excerpt of Document No. 2427 PS.

VIRGINIA VON SCHON
x046318

PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 2431-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

H1114-0075

"THE REVOLUTION OF THE GERMANS; 14 YEARS
OF NATIONAL SOCIALISM"
("REVOLUTION DER DEUTSCHEN; 14 JAHRE
NATIONALSOZIALISMUS")

by

Dr. Joseph Goebbels

Compiled by Hein Schlecht 1933

Published by Gerhard Stalling, Oldenburg i.o.

Pages 160 - 161

"The national-socialist leadership had declared: 'The boycott is legal', and the government demands that the people permit that the boycott be carried out legally. We expect iron discipline. This must be for the whole world a wonderful show of unity and manly training. To those abroad who believe that we could not manage it, we want to prove that we have the people in our hand."

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO 2431-PS

7 November 1945

I, Peter Flesch, S/Sgt, 36770766, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of the indicated excerpt from Document No. 2431-PS.

Peter Flesch
S/Sgt
36770766

PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 2432PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

H1114 - 0076

ALFRED ROSENBERG

WRITINGS AND SPEECHES

VOLUME II

1943

HOHENEICHEN PUBLISHING CO./MUNICH

(ALFRED ROSENBERG

SCHRIFTEN UND REDEN

ZWEITER BAND

1943

HOHENEICHEN - VERLAG/MÜNCHEN)

PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 2432PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

ALFRED ROSENBERG

WRITINGS FROM THE
YEARS 1921 - 1923

1943
HOHENEICHEN PUBLISHING CO./MUNICH

H1114 - 0077

(ALFRED ROSENBERG

SCHRIFTEN AUS DEN
JAHREN 1921. - 1923

1943
HOHENEICHEN VERLAG/MÜNCHEN)

(Page 497, Top 2 paragraphs:)

The "seething" force is in fullest motion in Germany. Silence has become senseless. But is is perhaps not yet too late to gather all Germans into a steel-hard racial united front. Ahead lies Bolshevistic chaos, the death of half the German nation. With this prospect before our eyes there can be no hesitation. This one challenge must go through the whole country: Get the Jews out of all parties, institute measures for the repudiation of all citizenship rights of all Jews and half Jews, banish all eastern Jews, exercise strictest vigilance over the native ones, break up Zionism, which is involved in English-Jewish politics, confiscate its money, and banish its members to their English protector or to the Promised Land. Possible "Jew Strikes" must be dealt with accordingly.

With a firm will, this is possible. Hungary has proved it in part. If this is not done, none of the generations living today will have the opportunity to live in the German Fatherland again.

German, awake!

17 and 24 July, 4 and 21 August 1921

17 November 1945

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 2432PS

I, Virginia von Schon, X046318, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of the indicated excerpt from Document No. 2432PS.

VIRGINIA VON SCHON
X046318

PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2664-PS
OFFICE OF U. S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

H1114-0078

Voelkischer Beobachter

of 1 February 1942.

Excerpt from Hitler Speech of 30 January 1942

(p.5) We realize that this war can only end either in the wiping out of the Aryan peoples or by the disappearance of the Jewry from Europe.

On the first of September 1939 I have spoken in the Reichstag and said - and I restrain from precipitated prophesies - that the result of this war will not be as the Jews imagine it, namely the extermination of the European - Aryan peoples, but the destruction of the Jewry . . . . . .

The hour will come when the worst enemy of the world of all times will have finished his part for at least one thousand years to come . . . . . .

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT 2664-PS

I, DR. O.J. BRANDES, 046166, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German language; and that the above is a true and correct translation (Partial).

Dr.O.J.BRANDES
046166

PARTIAL
TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2840-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Dr. Wilhelm Frick und sein Ministerium edited by H. Pfundtner, 1937 - p. 18
Dr. Wilhelm Frick and his Ministry.
Zentralverlag der NSDAP, München.

In the field of racial policy the National Socialists and Nationalists have, for the purpose of eliminating the Jew from the German national body, in the very first days of their parliamentary activity, on May 27, 1924, introduced the motion "to place all members of the Jewish race under special laws."

H1114-0079

pp. 180, 181

On August 25, 1924, the National-Socialist freedom movement made the first motion in the Reichstag to "exclude members of the Jewish race from all public offices in Reich, countries, and autonomous bodies and to cause their immediate removal from office."

Soon afterwards Dr. Frick personally voiced his opinion on matters pertaining to civil service officials. On July 17, 1925, he declared: "Never before have the rights of the civil service officials been violated more than in this republic. The best proof for this is the 'Reduction of Personnel Decree'. We, however, demand that a beginning be made particularly in the reduction of two civil service categories. The first we refer to are the so-called officials of the Revolution. The other category consists of the members of the Jewish Race. We deem it below our dignity to be governed by people of that race."

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13 November 1945

I, ERNST M. COHN, Pfc, 33925738, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of DOCUMENT 2840-PS.

ERNST M. COHN
Pfc, 33925738

PARTIAL
TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2841-PS
OFFICE OF U. S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

"stuckart and Schiedermair: Rassen und Erbpflege in der Gesetzgebung des Reiches (The care for race and heredity in the legislation of the Reich), Leipzig, 1943, p. 14.

The aim of the racial legislation may be regarded as already achieved and consequently the racial legislation as essentially closed. It led, as already mentioned above, to a temporary solution of the Jewish problem and at the same time essentially prepared the final solution. Many regulations will lose their practical importance as Germany approaches the achievement of the final goal in the Jewsih problem.

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H1114 - 0080

14 November 1945

I, ERNST M. COHN, Pfc, 33925738, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages, and that the above is a true and correct translation of DOCUMENT 2841-PS.

ERNST M. COHN
Pfc, 33925738

H1114 - 0081

PARTIAL
TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2842-PS
OFFICE OF U. S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Alfred Rosenberg, Schriften aus den Jahren 1917-1921 (Writings of the years 1917-1921), Munich 1943, pp. 320-321:

The following national-political measures must be taken:

(1) The Jews are to be recognized as a nation living in Germany, irrespective of the religion they belong to.

(2) A Jew is he whose parents on either side are nationally Jews. Anyone who has a Jewish husband or wife is henceforth a Jew.

(3) Jews have no right to speak and write on or be active in German politics.

(4) Jews have no right to hold public offices, or to serve in the Army either as soldiers or as officers. However, their contribution of work may be considered.

(5) Jews have no right to be leaders of cultural institutions of the state and community (theaters, Galleries, etc.) or to be professors and teachers in German schools and universities.

(6) Jews have no right to be active in state or municipal commissions for examinations, control, censorship, etc. Jews have no right to represent the German Reich in economic treaties; they have no right to be represented in the directorate of state banks or communal credit establishments.

(7) Foreign Jews have no right to settle in Germany permanently. Their admission into the German political community is to be forbidden under all circumstances.

(8) Zionsim should be energetically supported in order to promote the departure of German Jews - in numbers to be determined annually - to Palestine or generally across the border.

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13 November 1945

I, ERNST M. COHN, Pfc, 33925738, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of DOCUMENT 2842-PS.

ERNST M. COHN
Pfc, 33925738

PARTIAL

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2843-PS
OFFICE OF U. S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Dokumente der Deutschen Politik
Junker und Duennhaupt Verlag/Berlin - 1940

Das Werden des Reiches 1939 - Band 7 / Teil 2

H1114-0082

II Rassenpolitik

P. 728: In this spirit Reich leader Alfred Rosenberg stated on 15 January 1939 in his speech at Detmold on the occasion of the sixth anniversary of the Landtag elections in Lippe: "For Germany the Jewish problem is solved only when the last Jew has left Germany."

P. 728-9: The solution of the Jewish question is a problem not limited to Germany, but represents an international problem of the greatest import. And so Reichsleiter Alfred Rosenberg, in his speech to the foreign diplomats and press in Berlin on 7 February 1938 ("Must theological fights result in enmity between states?") "the necessity to gather the hundreds of thousands (of Jews) from Germany and later the millions of Jews from central and eastern Europe and settle them not in a dispersed way, but compactly", and the further necessity "that a suggestion, organically justified, politically feasible and guaranteed for the future, be submitted for the benefit of all."

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13 November 1945

I, ERNST M. COHN, Pfc, 33925738, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of DOCUMENT 2843-PS.

ERNST M. COHN
Pfc, 33925738

PARTIAL

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2844-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Translation of excerpts from:
Das Programm der NSDAP (The Program of the Nazi Party)
by Gottfried Feder p. 17
Verlag F. Eher Nachf., G.m.b.H., Muenchen 2, N.O. - August 1927

P.17: Anti-Semitism is in a way the emotional foundation of our movement. Every National-Socialist is an anti-Semite, but not every anti-Semite will become a National-Socialist. Anti-Semitism is something purely negative; the anti-Semite has recognized the carrier of the plague of the nations, but this recognition is mostly transformed only into personal hatred against the individual Jew, and their successes in the economic life. At best anti-Semitism rises to the still negative demand to eliminate the Jew from our political and economic life. The anti-Semite as a rule does not worry over the "how" and "what then".

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13 November 1945

I, ERNST M. COHN, Pfc, 33925738, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of DOCUMENT 2844-PS.

ERNST M. COHN
Pfc, 33925738

H1114 – 0084

PARTIAL
TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2845-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Ein Jahr rassenpolitische Erziehung (One year of racial political education) by Dr.Gross," in Nationalsozialistische Monatshefte" #54, September 1934 pp. 833-834

With the acquisition of political power the National-socialist movement faced an entirely new task. In the years of fight the aim was to employ all means of propaganda which promised success in order to gather people who were ready to overthrow, together with the Party, the harmful postwar regime and put the power into the hand of the Führer and his collaborators; which was the prerequisite for the initiation of any actual constructive work. In those years of fight the aim was purely political: it meant the overthrow of the regime and acquisition of power for ourselves. As a result the propaganda could and had to stress only the most important basic ideas, while the more thorough education of the won-over masses to new thinking could be, in those turbulent times, left for a more quiet future.

Even if our propaganda in the years of fight succeeded to put into the heads of the masses a few slogans intended for momentary use, naturally, this was not yet an achievement of thorough knowledge of National-socialist thinking, and after the acquisition of power the movement faced the new task of schooling and educating all the willing, newly won friends to true, internally understood national socialism.

Within this great general task the education in racial thinking necessarily played a decisive part, because herein lies basically the deepest revolutionary nature of the new spirit.

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13 November 1945

I, ERNST M. COHN, Pfc, 33925738, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of DOCUMENT 2845-PS.

ERNST M. COHN
Pfc, 33925738

H1114 - 0085

PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2868-PS
Office of U.S. Chief of Counsel

1933 REICHSGESETZBLATT, Part I, No. 41, pp. 217, 218

Excerpt

LAW RELATING TO THE ADMISSION TO THE PROFESSION OF PATENT-AGENT AND LAWYER of 22 April 1933

Gesetz betreffend die Zulassung zur Patentanwaltschaft
Vom. 22. April 1933

The Government of the Reich has resolved the following law which is promulgated herewith:

Section 1

Patent-agents which are of non-aryan desent pursuant to the law relating to the reestablishment of the Professional Civil Service (Weiderherstellung des Berufsbeamtentums) of 7 April 1933 (Reichsgesetzblatt, I, p. 175) may be taken off the roster of patent-agents kept by the Reich Patent Office up to 30 September 1933.

The provision of subsection 1 does not apply to patent agents, which are entered into the roster already since 1 August 1914 or which have fought in the front lines for the German Reich or its allies in the World War, or to those patent agents the fathers or sons of which were killed in the World War. As to the question, who is to be regarded as front-line fighter, the corresponding implementation regulations are applicable which were issued pursuant to Section 17, subsection 1 of the law relating to the Reestablishment of the Professional Civil Service of 7 April 1933 (Reichsgesetzblatt I, p. 175).

Signatures:

The Reich President
von Hindenberg
The Reich Chancellor
Adolf Hitler
The Reich Minister of the Interior
Frick

- -

CERTIFICATE OF PARTIAL TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 2868-PS

17 Nov. 1945

I, TIBER W. SCHONFELD, AEF Permit 51029, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct partial translation of Document No. 2868-PS.

TIBER W. SCHONFELD,
AEF Permit 51029

Office of U. S. Chief of Counsel

2869-PS

1933 REICHSGESETZBLATT, Part I, No. 49, p. 257
of 11 May 1933

Excerpt: Law Relating to the Admission of Tax Advisors
of 6 May 1933

Gesetz über die Zulassung von Steuerberatern
vom 6 May 1933

H1114-0086

Art. 1
Section 1

Persons which are of non-aryan descent pursuant to the law relating to the reestablishment of the professional Civil Service (Berufsbeamtentums) are not generally to be admitted as tax-advisors. Admissions already granted to such persons are to be withdrawn.

Lawyers or notaries, even of non-arian descent, are admitted as plenipotentiaries or assistants (Beistand, i.e., person assisting the party other than counsel) in tax matters from case to case. Other persons of non-Aryan descent are not to be permitted on principle as plenipotentiaries or assistants (a.b.) in tax matters, not even from case to case. Exceptions thereof are admissable only insofar as such other persons will act as plenipotentiaries or assistants for relatives pursuant to section 67, subsection 1, figures 2 and 3 of the Reich Tax Code.

Signatures:

The Reich Chancellor
Adolf Hitler
The Reich Minister of Justice
Dr. Guertner

- -

CERTIFICATE OF PARTIAL TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 2869-PS

I, TIBER V. SCHONFELD, AEF Permit 51029, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct partial translation of Document No. 2869-PS.

TIBER V. SCHONFELD
AEF Permit 51029

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2870-PS
OFFICE OF US CHIEF OF COUNSEL

1933 REICHSGESETZBLATT I, PAGE 538

Executory decree for the law about the Repeal of Naturalizations and the Abjudication of German Citizenship of 26 July 1933.

Verordnung zur Durchfuehrung des Gesetzes ueber den Widerruf von Einbuergerungen und die Aberkennung der deutschen Staatsangehoerigkeit vom 26. Juli 1933.

On the basis of Article 3 of the law concerning the Repeal of Naturalizations and the Abjudication of German Citizenship of 14 July 1933 (Reichsgesetzblatt I, page 480), it is herewith decreed in agreement with the Reich Foreign Minister and the Minister of Finances:

Re Article I.

I.

Whether a naturalization is to be considered undesirable shall be adjudicated in accordance with racial-national (volkisch-national) principles. In the foreground are the racial, civic and cultural viewpoints regarding an increase of the German population compatible with the interests of Reich and folk by naturalization. Not only facts preceding the date of naturalization are to be taken into consideration, but especially also circumstances appearing subsequent to the date of naturalization.

Accordingly the repeal of naturalization is especially to be contemplated in the case of:

(a) Eastern Jews, unless they have fought on the German side at the front in the World War, or have rendered extremely meritorious services to the German interests;

(b) Persons who are guilty of a grave offense or a crime, or otherwise have acted in a way detrimental to the welfare of the state and the people.

II.

The repeal, unless particular reasons do make it advisable, shall not be pronounced in the case of:

(a) Naturalized citizens who possessed German citizenship before 9 November 1918 and lost it due to the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles and its executory agreements without any action on their part.

(b) Persons who have been naturalized on account of their right to be naturalized in accordance with the provisions of the Law on Reich's and State's Citizenship of 22 July 1913. (Reichsgesetzblatt, page 584).

III.

If the naturalized person died or has been declared dead or has lost the German citizenship in the meantime, the repeal may be pronounced independently as to the persons mentioned in Article 1, Paragraph 2 of the Law.

H1114-0087

IV.

The repeal effects the loss of any German citizenship, i.e. also of an additional one acquired in the meantime by admission (Aufnahme).

V.

Reasons for the repeal are not to be communicated:

In the repealing order those persons are to be listed by name to w hom the repeal extends.

A separate repeal order shall be served on those persons included in the repeal who are above the age of 16.

The repeal order shall be handed to persons in this country by the competent authority against receipt or it shall be served on them by mail (mail service certificate); to persons in foreign countries the repeal order shall be handed through the competent diplomatic or consular representative of the Reich. In case it is not served or handed over, the repeal has to be published in the Reich Gazette (Reichsanzeiger) in order to become effective. The repeal is not appellable.

Re Article 2.

I.

An attitude contrary to the duty of faith towards Reich and folk is present in particular if a German promotes hostile propaganda against Germany or tries to disparage the German reputation or the acts of the national government.

H1114 - 0088

II.

The sequestration of property and the forfeiture declaration are published in the Reich Gazette (Reichsanzeiger). They become effective with the date of publication.

The execution of measures necessitated by the sequestration of property and the forfeiture declaration is incumbent on the Finance Office appointed for that purpose by the Reich Minister of Finances.

In other respects the provisions of Article 380, Paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of the Reich Levy Order (Reichsabjabnordnung) of 22 May 1931 (Reichsgesetzblatt I, page 161) are applicable to the sequestration of property.

Real estate, forfeited to the Reich, is to be transcribed to the Reich in the real estate register (Grundbuch) on application of the Finance Office. Corresponding action is to be taken for claims which are entered in the Reich Debt Register or in the Debt Register of a German State, a German community or a German Union of Communities. No costs or expenses will be charged for the transcription.

Berlin, 26 July 1933.

The Reich Minister of the Interior
By direction
Pfundtner

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H1114-0089

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 2870-PS

17 November 1945

I, Willard E. Skidmore, Lt. (jg) USNR, 391590, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of the indicated document 2870-PS.

WILLARD E. SKIDMORE
Lt. (jg), USNR
391590

H1114-0090

PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 2871 PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

REICH LEGAL GAZETTE
(Reichsgesetzblatt)

Published in Berlin, 7 March 1936 - Nr. 19

Page 133 - paragraph 1:

Law governing elections to the Reichstag
of 7 March 1936

The Reich Cabinet (Reichsregierung) has enacted the following law, published herewith:

Article 1

Reichstag electors are - aside from the German citizens who, according to the first decree of 14 November 1935 (Reichsgesetzbl. I, p.1333) of the Reich citizenship laws, are temporarily considered as citizens of the Reich - the German citizens of German or related blood who on election day are 20 years of age, provided that they are not disfranchised and provided that their franchise is not in abeyance (Article 2 of the Reich election law). The definitions of Articles 2 and 5, section 2 of the decree mentioned apply.

Article 2

Whoever casts a vote without being entitled to do so is liable to imprisonment or fine or both.

Article 3

The Reich Minister of the Interior is empowered to issue the regulations necessary for the execution of this law. He may change the regulations of the Reich election law regarding the eligibility and the distribution of seats to the candidates on the election lists and he may reduce the periods of time provided for in the Reich election law.

Berlin, 7 March 1936

The Führer and Reich Chancellor
Adolf Hitler
The Reich Minister of the Interior
Frick

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I, VIRGINIA VON SCHON, x046318, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the German and English languages; and that the above is a correct and true translation of the indicated excerpt of Document No. 2871 PS.

VIRGINIA VON SCHON
x046318

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 2872-PS
Office of U.S. Chief of Counsel.

1938 REICHGESETZBLATT, Page 969.

4th Decree relative to the Reich Citizen Law
of 25 July 1938.

Vierte Verordnung zum Reichsbuergergesetz
Vom 25 Juli 1938.

By virtue of Section 3 of the Reich Citizen Law of 15 Sept, 1935, (RGBl. I. p. 1146), the following is ordered:

Section I.

Appointment approvals of Jewish physicians expire on Sept. 30, 1938.

Section II.

The Reich Minister of the Interior or the Authority appointed by him, may authorize, on the recommendation of the Reich Chamber of Physicians (Reichsarstekommer)- the practice of medicine physicians until further notice, whose appointment has expired by virtue of Section I. The permission may be granted by imposing taxes.

Section III.

1) Jews, whose appointment approval has expired and who have not received an authorization, by virtue of Section II, are forbidden to practice medicine.

2) A Jew who has received an authorization by virtue of Section II must, with the exception of his wife and legitimate children, only treat Jews.

3) Whoever violates the regulations of Subjection I or II, either deliberately or carelessly, will be sentenced to one year of prison and a fine, or to either one of these punishments.

Section IV.

A Jew cannot be licensed as a physician.

H1114 - 0091

Section V.

1) Physicians, whose appointment expired, according to the regulations of this decree, may be given, revocable at any time, a maintenance subsidy by the chamber of Reich physicians, in the case of want and worthiness, if they have been frontline soldiers.

2) **********

2) The chamber of Reich-physicians will decide upon further details in agreement with the Reich-Minister of the Interior and the Reich Minister of Finance. Bayreuth July 25, 1938.

The Führer and Reich Chancellor, Adolf Hitler
The Reich Minister of the Interior, Frick
The Deputy of the Fuhrer, R. Hess
The Reich-Minister of Justice, Dr. Gürtner.
The Reich-Minister of Finance by order: Reinhardt.

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CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 2872-PS.

19 Nov. 1945.

I, F.E. Sharton 046312, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a correct and true translation of Document No. 2872-PS.

F. E. Sharton
046312.

PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2873-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

H1114 - 0092

1938 REICHSGESETZBLATT, PART I, PAGE 1044
No. 131, distributed on 18 August 1938

Second Decree
Alloting to the implementation of the law on the change of first and family names.
(Does not concern the country of Austria)
17 August 1938

Zweite verordnung zur Durchfuehrung des Gesetzes ueber die Aenderung von Familien-namen und vornamen.
(Betrifft nicht das land Oestreich)
Vom 17. August 1938

Section I

(1) Jews must only be given first names which are enumerated in the directives issued by the Reich Minister of the Interior, concerning the bearing of first names.

(2) Section 1 does not apply to Jews of foreign nationality.

Section II

(1) If Jews bear other first names as such authorized for Jews by virtue of Section 1, they must -- starting on January 1, 1939 -- adopt another additional first name, namely "Israel" for men and "Sara" for women.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

Berlin, August 17, 1938

The Reich Minister of the Interior

By order:

Dr. Stuckart

The Reichminister of Justice

Dr. Furtuer

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CERTIFICATE OF PARTIAL TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 2873-PS

19 November 1945

I, FELIX E. SHARTON, (CIVILIAN), 046312, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages, and that the above is a true and correct partial translation of Document No. 2873-PS.

FELIX E. SHARTON
(CIVILIAN)
046312.

PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 2874-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

1938 Reichsgesetzblatt; Part I, No. 165, p 1403 of 14 October 1938, Fifth Decree to the law relating to the Reich Citizenship of 27 September 1938.

Article I.

Elimination of the Jews from the Bar (Attorneyship)

Section 1.

Jews are excluded from the profession of a lawyer. In as much Jews are still lawyers they are to be eliminated from the bar pursuant to the following provisions:

a) Within the Old Reich-Territory:

The admission of Jewish lawyers to the bar is to be discontinued as from 10 November 1938.

b) Within the country of Austria:

1) On order of the Reich-Minister of Justice Jewish lawyers have to be taken off the roster of lawyers by until 31 December 1938 at the latest.

2) Jews, however, who are entered on the roster of the Chamber of lawyers (Reichs-onwaltskammer i.e. Bar Association in Vienna, whose family has been resident in Austria at least 50 years and which have been fighting in the front-line may be exempted from the deletion for the time being. In this case the movement of deletion will be determined by the Minister of Justice.

3) The Reich Minister of Justice may forbid a lawyer to exercise his profession for the time being, until it will be decided, whether a deletion from the roster of lawyers will be effected.

Signatories: The Fuhrer and Reich-Chancellor,
Adolf Hitler

The Reich Minister of Justice
Dr. Gursner

The Reich Minister of Interior
Frick

The Deputy of the Fuhrer
R. Hess

The Reich Minister of Finance
(in the name of
Reinhardt)

H1114 - 0093

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2875-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL
Reichsgesetzblatt, Part I, Page 1580, distributed 14 Nov. 1938.

DECREE RELATING TO THE EXCLUSION OF JEWS FROM THE GERMAN ECONOMIC LIFE OF NOVEMBER 12, 1938

Verordnung zur Ausschaltung der Judenaus dem Deutschen Wirtschaftsleben, vom 12 November 1938

Pursuant to the decree for the execution of the Four-Year Plan of 18 October 1936 (Reichsgesetzblatt I, p. 887), the following is being decreed:

Section 1

(1) Jews (Sec. 5 of the First Decree relating to the Reich Citizenship Law of 14 November 1935-Reichsgesetzbl. I, p. 1333) are excluded from the operation of individual retail shops, exporting firms, sales agencies (Bestell Kontoren), as well as the independent operation of a trade, effective 1 January.

(2) Furthermore, effective the same day, they are prohibited to offer merchandise or business services on markets of all types, fairs or exhibitions, to advertise for such or accept orders for such.

(3) Jewish business establishments (Third decree pursuant to the Reich Citizenship Law of 14 June 1938, Reichsgesetzbl. I, p. 627) which are being operated in violation of this decree are to be closed down by the police.

Section 2

(1) Effective 1 January 1939, a Jew can no longer be manager of an establishment as defined by the law relating to the organization of national labor of 20 January 1934 (Reichsgesetzbl. I, p. 45).

(2) If a Jew is employed as an executive in a business enterprise, he may be dismissed with 6 weeks' notice. After the expiration of this notice, all claims of the employee derived from the denounced contract become invalid, especially claims for retirement or dismissal pay.

H1114-0094

Section 3

(1) No Jew may be a member of a cooperative (Genossenschaft).

(2) Jewish members of cooperatives will be separated effective 31 December 1938. No special notice is required.

Section 4

The Minister of Economics is empowered to issue regulations necessary to the implementation of this decree with the approval of the Reichs Ministers concerned. He may allow exceptions where, due to the transfer of Jewish business establishments into non-Jewish hands or due to the liquidation of Jewish business establishments or in special cases, this is required in order to safeguard the require-

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2875-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

H1114-0095

ments (of the public.-T)

The Plenipotentiary for the Four Year Plan
Goering
Field Marshal

Berlin, November 12, 1938.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT No. 2875-PS

19 November 1945

I, TIBOR W. SCHONFELD, Civilian, A.E.F. Permit 51029, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages, and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 2875-PS.

TIBOR W. SCHONFELD,
Civilian,
A.E.F. Permit 51029.

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2876-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

1939 Reichsgesetzblatt, Part I, p. 1097

Tenth Decree Relating to the Reich Citizenship Law of July 4, 1939.

Zehte Verordnung zum Reichsbürgergesetz, Vom. 4, Juli 1939.

On the basis of Section 3 of the Reich Citizenship Law of 15 September 1935 (Reichsgesetzblatt, Part I, p. 1146) the following is hereby decreed:

Article 1.

Reich Association of the Jews.

Section 1.

H1114 - 0096

(1) The Jews will be united into a Reich Association.

(2) The Reich Association is an organization endowed with legal personality. It bears the name "Reich Association of the Jews", and has its headquarters in Berlin.

(3) The Reich Association uses the Jewish worship congregations as local branch offices.

Section 2.

(1) The Reich Association has the purpose of promoting the emigration of the Jews.

(2) The Reich Association is likewise:

a. Supporter of the Jewish School instruction.

b. Supporter of the voluntary Jewish welfare administration.

(3) The Reich Minister of the Interior may transfer other missions to the Reich Association.

Section 3.

(1) All Jewish citizens and stateless Jews belong to the Reich Association, who have their residence or their customary abode in Reich territory.

(2) In case of a mixed-marriage, the Jewish partner is a member only,

a. If the man is the Jewish partner and there are no offspring from the marriage, or,

b. If the offspring are considered as Jews.

(3) Jews of foreign nationality and those Jews living in mixed marriage, who are not members by virtue of provision 2, are permitted to join the Reich Association.

Section 4.

The Reich Association is subject to the supervision of the Reich Minister of the Interior; its statutes require his approval.

Section 5.

(1) The Reich Minister of the Interior may dissolve Jewish clubs, organizations and foundantions or decree their incorporation in the Reich Association.

(2) In case of dissolution, the regulations of the civil law are valid for the liquidation. The Reich Minister of the Interior can however appoint and recall administrators and regulate the type of liquidation in departing from the provisions of civil law. After the liquidation is carried out, the property of the dissolved Jewish organizations is to be transferred to the Reich Association.

(3) In case of incorporation, the property of the affected Jewish organizations devolves to the Reich Association. A liquidation does not take place in these cases. The Reich Association is responsible with all its property for the obligation incurred by the incorporated organization (institution).

(4) The Reich Minister of the Interior may abolish and change statutory provisions and resolutions of Jewish organizations and foundations, if they have decided upon regulations concerning the disposal of the property in departing from these provisions. Jews who have profited in some manner as a result of the subsequently repealed statutory provisions or resolutions, are obliged to give it up to the Reich Association in accordance with the fundamentals of unjustifiable enrichment.

The Reich Minister of the Interior
FRICK

The Deputy of the Fuhrer
HESS

The Reich Minister of Education
RUST

The ReichMinister of Church Affairs
KERRL

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CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 2876.

17 November 1945

I, TIBOR W. SCHONFELD, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 2876.

H1114-0097

TIBOR W. SCHONFELD
(Civ) 51029

TRANSLATION OF DOC.NO. 2877-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

H1114-0098

Reichsgesetzblatt, Part I, No.100
1941, p.547, 5 September 1941

Police decree concerning the "Marking" of the Jews of September 1, 1941.

Based upon the decree relating to the Police decrees of the Reich Ministers of November 1938 (Reichsgesetzblatt I S1582) and the decree concerning the legislative power in the Protectorate Bohemia and Moravia of June 7, 1939 (Reichsgesetzblatt I S 1039) it is ordered hereby in agreement with the "Reichsprotektor" in Bohemia and Moravia as follows:

Section I

1) Jews (Section 5 of the first decree to the "Reich" citizen law (Reichsburgergesetz) of November 1935 - Reichsgesetzblatt I, S 1333) who finished the sixth year of their age are prohibited to apear in public without a Jewish Star.

2) The Jewish Star consists of a "Six Star" with black contours in the size of the palm of the hand of yellow material with the black inscription "Jew". It has to be worn on the left side of the chest of the clothing tightly sewed on.

Section 2

Jews are forbidden
a) to leave the boundary of their residential district without carrying a written permission of the local police authority.

b) to wear medals, decorations, and other badges.

Section 3

The sections 1 and 2 will not apply
a) to the Jewish spouse living in a mixed marriage, as far as descendants of the marriage are existent and these are not considered as Jews, and even then, if the marriage does not exist anymore or the only son has been killed in the present war.

b) as the Jewish wife of a childless mixed marriage for the duration of the marriage.

Section 4

1) Who contravenes against the prohibition of Sections 1 and 2, deliberately or carelessly, will be punished with a penalty up to 150 Reichsmark or with imprisonment up to six weeks.

2) Further reaching police security measures and also penal provisions, according to which a higher penalty is incurred, remain effective.

Section 5

The police decree is also effective in the Protectorate Bohemia and Moravia with the provision that the "Reichsprotektor" in Bohemia and Moravia may adopt the instruction of Section 2 letter or to the local conditions in the "Protectorate" Bohemia and Moravia.

Section 6

The police decree will be effective 14 days after its promulgation.

Berlin, September 1, 1941
The Reich Minister of the Interior
by order.
Heydrich

H1114 - 0099

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 2877-PS

17 November 1945

I, TIBOR W. SCHONFELD, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 2877-PS.

TIBOR W. SCHONFELD

TRANSLATION OF EXTRACTS OF DOCUMENT 2881-PS
OFFICE OF U. S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

EXTRACT FROM HITLER'S SPEECH OF 12 April 1922
QUOTED IN "ADOLF HITLER'S REDEN (SPEECHES)
ED. BY DR. ERNST BOEPPLE, PUBLISHED BY DEUTSCHER
VOLKSVERLAG DR. E. BOEPPLE, MUNICH.

H1114-0100

Page 20 - 21.

Finally, we were the first to point out to the nation in broad outline a danger which had crept up on us, a danger which millions of people failed to see, but which will lead us all to destruction, the J e w i s h d a n g e r. And today they say again that we are "hate-mongers".

And certainly these people are excited by their misery. Outwardly perhaps impassive, but inside a seeting cauldren. And when some people say: "It is a horrible crime to rouse their passions", then I tell myself: Their passions will be roused by the increasing need and these passions will one day lead to an eruption like this or like this and I would ask those who today call us "hate-mongers": "What have you to give the people in the way of a creed to which they can cling?"

Nothing at all. For you don't believe in your own prescriptions.

The most tremendous task for our movement is to provide a new creed for these great, searching, stumbling masses, a creed which will not fail them in these times of confusion, by which they can swear and build, so that there will be at least one spot where their heart may find rest.

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CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF EXTRACTS OF DOCUMENT
NO. 2881-PS

17 November 1945

I, EVELYN GLAZIER, P/O, W.R.N.S., 37371, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Extracts of Document 2881-PS.

EVELYN GLAZIER
P/O, W.R.N.S.
37371

H1114-0101

(PARTIAL)
TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 2881-PS
Office of U.S. Chief of Counsel.

ADOLF HITLERS REDEN
(edited by Dr. Ernst Boepple, 1934)
Deutscher Volksverlag Dr. E. Boepple, Munich)

72, 1st par:

"We know that two things alone will save us: first, the end of internal corruption! The cleaning out of all those who owe their existence simply to the protection of members of the same political parties. Through the most brutal ruthlessness towards all officials installed by those political parties we must restore our finances. ...The body of German officials must once more become what it was."

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H1114-0102

TRANSLATION OF EXTRACT OF DOCUMENT 2893-PS
OFFICE OF U. S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Extract from an Article on "Dr. Frick and the Unity of the Reich", by Walther Koerber, published in "Unsere Reichregierung" (Our Reich Cabinet), Editor Hans Heinz Sadila - Mantau, Published by Vaterländischer Verlag C. A. Weller, Berlin, 1936, p. 87.

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"On the 25th of August, 1924, Dr. Frick introduced a bill providing that all Jews should be excluded from public offices in the Reich, in the "Länder" (States), and in the self-government bodies. The vacancies were to be filled by professional civil servants with special consideration given to war disabled." - - -

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CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF EXTRACT OF DOCUMENT
No. 2893-PS

17 November 1945

I, EVELYN GLAZIER, P/O, W.R.N.S., 37371, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Extract of Document No. 2893-PS.

EVELYN GLAZIER
P/O, W.R.N.S.
37371

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2894-PS
OFFICE OF U. S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Dokumente der Deutschen Politik, (Documents of German Politics) herangegeben von Reg-Rat Paul Meier - Beunackerstein, Vol. 3, "Deutschlands Weg zur Freihert, 1935", Deutsche Hochschule für Politik, Berlin, 1937, p. 152.

General decree of September 10, 1935 issued by Reichsminister, Rust, on the establishment of separate Jewish schools:

".....The establishment of public and private Jewish schools has indeed lead to a certain separation of those Jewish school children who belong to the Hebraic (Mosaischen) religion. The separation according to religions is however insufficient for a national socialist school system. The establishment of National Socialist class communities as a basis of a youth education, based on the idea of Germanism (Volkstungedanken) is possible only if a clear separation of the children is carried through according to the races they belong to.

Therefore, from the school year of 1936 on, I intend to separate according to race, as completely as possible, all German subjects attending any type of school....."

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CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 2894-PS

24 November 1945

I, DR. O. J. BRAUDES, X-046166, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true anc correct translation of Document No. 2894-PS.

DR. O. J. BRAUDES
X-046166

PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2904-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

National Socialist Monthly, Issue 38,
Edited by Adolf Hitler
(Nationalsozialistiche Monatshefte,
Heft 38)

The Racial Problem and the New Reich
(Die Rassenfrage und das neue Reich)

by
Dr. Achim Gercke
1933
Publishing House, Franz Eber Successors Ltd.
Munich
(Verlag Franz Eber Nachf, G.m.b.H. Muenchen

(pp. 196, l. 11 - p. 197, Article entitled,
"The Solution of the Jewish Question")
(Die Loesung der Judenfrage)

(p. 196)

"The laws are mainly educational and give direction. This aspect of the laws should not be underestimated. The entire nation is enlightened on the Jewish problem; it learns to understand that the national community is a blood community; it understands for the first time the racial idea, and is diverted from a too theoretical treatment of the Jewish problem and faced with the actual solution."

(pp. 196-197)

"Nevertheless the laws published thus far cannot bring a final solution of the Jewish problem, because the time has not yet come for it, although the decrees give the general direction and leave open the possibility of further developments.

"It would be in every respect premature now to work out and publicly discuss plans to achieve more than can be achieved for the time being. However, one must point out a few basic principles so that the ideas which one desires and must have ripened will contain no mistakes...

"All suggestions aiming at a permanent situation, at a stabilization of the status of the Jews in Germany do not solve the Jewish problem, because they do not detach the Jews from Germany...

"Plans and programs must contain an aim pointing to the future and not merely consisting of the regulation of a momentarily uncomfortable situation."

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CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT 2904-PS.

17 November 1945

I, S/Sgt Peter Flesch, 36770766, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of the indicted excerpt from Document No. 2904-PS.

Peter Flesch
S/Sgt, 36770766

Partial

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2984-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

1935 Reichsgeseteblott, Part I, p. 609, 611, 614

p. 609, Law concerning Armed Forces of 21 May 1935

Wehrgesetz
vom 21 Mai 1935
* * *
Chapter II
p. 611 Section 15
Aryan Descent.

(1) Aryan descent is a prerequisite for active service in the Armed Forces.

(2) An examining committee will determine whether and to what extend exceptions may be permitted in accordance with directives which the Reich Minister of the Interior sets forth, in agreement with the Reich Minister of War.

(3) Only persons of Aryan descent may become officers in the Armed Forces.

(4) Members of the Armed Forces and of the reserve who are of Aryan descent, are prohibited from marrying persons of non-aryan descent. Contraventions will result in the loss of any military rating.

(5) The service of Non-Aryans during war remains subject to special regulations.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

p. 614 The Fuehrer and Reich Chancellor
Adolf Hitler

The Reich Minister of Defense
von Blomberg

The Reich Minister of the Interior
Frick.

I, ERNEST M. COHN, Pfc, 33925738, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages, and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 2984-PS.

ERNST M. COHN,
Pfc., 33925738